THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK. DIXON, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. ELEVENTH YEAR No. 131

STILL

another stock of Wall Paper. 5000 rolls selling at

3 Cents,
4 Cents,
5 Cents,
6 Cents,

and up a roll. Paper that room with wall paper bought at head-quarters.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

Makers of Low Prices.

Beautiful, Elegant, Lovely.

That is just what every lady says, that we have the finest line of Sateens, Pongees and all kinds of Summer Dress Goods in the city.

W. F. Weaver & Co.

Practical, Progressive Painters

Prefer using Pure, Prepared Paints, composed only of Strictly Pure French Zinc, White Lead and Raw Linseed Oil, in Proper Proportions, thoroughly ground and mixed by perfect machinery. Experience, reason and common sense, have proven without doubt that this model method far excels the old, old fashioned way of mixing by hand with a stick. We, after 25 years experience, honestly, and with pride, recommend the Sherwin-Williams Paint as the best, cheapest and most durable known, and when properly used (will not chalk or peel off like the best grades of white lead, besides covering fuliy ⅓ more surface.) Last year we sold over 3000 gallons, and now it is almost impossible to keep a sufficient supply in stock to meet the increasing daily demand for this Pure Peerless Paint.

TILLSON & HAYDEN, 116 Galena Ave.
Leaders in Wall Paper, Curtains, Paints, Oils and Stove Gasoline.

HARRY STRONG

Will do

Painting, Kalsomining,

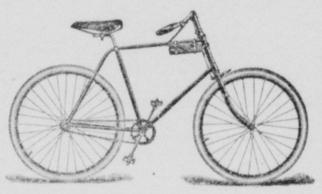
and Paper Hanging!

Prompt Attention Given All Orders.

Left at 156 Third street.

BICYCLES

For Business, Pleasure and Profit. The finest line in the world, high grade only; best of equipments, at prices to suit all.



Columbias, Sterlings, Hartfords and Waverlys. Call for anything needed in Cyclist's line at Jewelry Store, First St.

S. S. DODGE.

Job Printing!

Envelopes, Notes,
Note Heads, Checks,
Letter Heads, Tickets,
Bill Heads, Invitations,
Statements, Cards.
Receipts, Programes,

EVERYTHING! ANYTHING!

From a calling card to an elegant bound book. Call and examine stock and get prices.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Price, Price, Price.

When one of two quantities in an exchange of values is in the form of MONEY, that money is said to be the PRICE of the other quantity. You have the MONEY and we have the largest line in town of Sterling Silver Hat-pins and Hair-pins, suitable for graduating presents. Our PRICES are right and we want your trade.

G. O. WENDEL,

160 Galena Ave. Watch-Maker and Jeweler.
Next door to Postoffice.

OUR PHOSPHATES,
VALENCIA ORANGE, MORELLA CHERRY,
GRAPE, are CLARET,

BETTER THAN EVER!
EXCELLED NEVER!

The trade on Reynolds House and Villa Paint is rapidly increasing. It is for your interest to investigate.

YOUR FRIENDS,

Prescriptionists.
For night service press the Electric Button by the door.

E. M. BUNNELL & CO.
Telephone Number 30.

Graduating Presents!

At prices that will please you all. Don't fail to see our New Goods before you buy.

Expert Watch Repairing
A SPECIALTY.

KEWIN, THE JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
No., 6 East First Street.

—Sterling is troubled with burglers.

—Frank Fay is down from Milwaukee.

—C. F. Preston is here from Pawpaw.

—W. P. Devine is up from St. Louis on a visit.

—Mr. B F Grover of Monroe avenue is quite ill

—Burton Page's mother has returned to her home in Iowa.

—Judge Crabtree is home from Galena for a Sunday's rest.

—Dr. L. J. Pollock and wife went North this morning.

—Miss Florence Turneaure, of Freeport is here to visit friends.

—Contractors Wallace & Duffy have received a new stone crusher.

—Miss Adams has gone on a visit to her former home at Normal.

—A. A. Doolittle drove to Grand Detour this morning on business.

—A son was born last night to Mr. and Mrs. George Shoil of Palmyra.

—Jerry Murphy has taken his trotting horse to Rochelle to be tracked.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Morris, of Aurora have come home to Dixon to reside.

—Capt. Bartlett is up from Sublette to visit with his son our city attorney.

—An addition is being built to the Meserole residence on Peoria avenue.

—Mesdames C. H. Noble and Frank Howell are in Franklin Grove today.

—A team of our North Dixon boys are playing ball in Franklin Grove today.

—J. P Meserole has been eating new potatoes from his garden all this week.

—Mrs. Hulda Crawford and son, J. W., have gone to Chicago to spend Sunday.

—R K. Robinson and W. A. Lucas, of Beason, have returned to the N. I. N. S.

—City water is being piped to the Dr. A. L. Miller residence on Fellows street.

—H. Camp & Son are preparing for a general decorating of their place of business.

—Tomorrow will be celebrated as Children's Day at the South Dixon Evangelical church.

—Mrs. L. G. Ridgely, of Galesburg, is here on a visit with her brother, Donald Grover.

—Mrs. Lydia Simonson is entertaining her friend, Mrs. Norman Harrison of Chicago.

—The Factory Band will give a short concert in front of the opera house this evening.

—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wirth of Parson's addition died this week.

—Miss Nellie Moyer rode her Victor bicycle fourteen miles this morning on a business trip.

—Master Frank Lattimer, of North Galena avenue, has nicely recovered from his recent illness.

—Bert Tice, a former employe of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office, is out from Chicago on a visit.

—Mrs. Arthur McGowan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. H. Fitzpatrick, has returned to Chicago.

—Rev. Granger has returned from his recent visit and will conduct the service at St. Luke's to morrow.

—The passenger train from the west due this morning at 7:40 was seven hours late on account of heavy rains.

—The Ladies' Oakwood Association has shown great executive ability in their work of beautifying the cemetery.

—Mrs. A mentrout, wife of the late Dr. J. C. Armentrout, of Keokuk, Iowa, is visiting with Dr. Marion L. White.

—Our hook and ladder running team are practicing for the annual state championship race which they won last year.

—At the Sanbourn sale of blooded horses at Sterling W. H. VanEpps of Dixon purchased one of the thoroughbreds.

—H. H. Scoville has made for himself a new bicycle with wooden wheel rim. The machine weighs about twenty-one pounds.

—A Palmyra Sunday School Institute will be held tomorrow at Sugar Grove Church at 2:30 and 8 p m. Every one is invited.

—Colonel Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has sent word to Fulton that he could not make an engagement to speak there on the Fourth.

—The Brosius Sewing Machine and Motor Company have added to their plant thirty new machines necessary to increase their capacity.

—A handsome bouquet that decorates the editorial room of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office came from the Prof. E. C Smith place

—Miss Rosa Kronewitter, sister-in-law of E. J. Ryan, has returned to our city, after a pleasant visit at her former home in Mishawaka, Wis.

—John Phalen, an employe at the Dixon box factory, this noon met with an accident by which one of his fingers was badly smashed.

—Frank Piffer's string of horses at Rochelle is doing finely. W. E. Trowbridge was there on Thursday and Frank Schmucker yesterday.

—Dr. J. C. Crowell was married one week ago to-day in Chicago to a sister of Mrs. J. J. Glanfield. They will make their home in Oregon.

—John C. Oliver, formerly a resident of Palmyra, passed his nineteenth year on Thursday and his neighbors at Sterling gave him a pleasant reception.

—W. D. Staples of the sewing machine factory has gone to South Bend, Ind., to bring his family to Dixon. Mr. Staples is a member of the Factory Band.

Monday morning Rev. H. C. Leland will leave for Alton to attend commencement exercises and ministerial meeting, and will be absent all the week.

Shot at his Wife.

Philip Maloney who lived at 152 East River street took to the woods last night and for good cause. About a month ago Phil. while in a drunken, ugly mood smashed nearly all the dishes in the house and has often abused his wife when she failed to furnished him with money from her hard earned wages as a wash-woman. She had him placed under bond to keep the peace and instituted proceedings for divorce. Early last evening Phil loaded himself with whisky and his pistol with cartridges and went hunting after his wife and father-in-law. They met on neutral ground near the mills and Phil fired five times at short range without doing damage to either Mrs. Maloney or her father, though she shows a hole in her jacket and one in her dress as proof of a narrow escape. Then Phil took to the woods east of the city, where he is now probably hiding. He passed through Bluff Park where a number of children at play saw the pistol still in his hand, and Philip Hyde saw him stop and re-load the weapon.

Murder of C. A. Edson.

The few early settlers of Dixon will remember the families of the Eddys and the Edsons, well-known to all in the days of long ago. We received this morning from Captain F. K Upham, a copy of the San Francisco Chronicle of last Sunday, May 27, which gives the particulars of the cowardly murder the day before, of Clinton A Edson at Alameda, where for several years he had been proprietor of the Terrace baths. He had for some years in his employ as laundryman and general assistant, an old German, a rather worthless character named Charles Becker, and the trouble grew out of a dispute with regard to the payment of Becker's claims for services. The claim of $80 had gone to the courts and been decided adversely to Becker, which angered the old man, who meeting his former employer on the street, shot him with a revolver which Mr Edson had presented to him three months previously. Mr. Edson being unarmed, was unable to defend himself. The first shot took him in the thigh, the second passed through his coat. He then turned and ran into a store, and as he passed through the door, Becker shot him in the back, at short range, the ball passing through his heart. The officers had hard work to prevent the lynching of the murderer. Edson leaves a widow and three children.

The Coming Fourth.

A combined movement is on foot between the Dixon Factory Band and the Pleasure Park Association, for a celebration of the coming Fourth of July on a more extensive scale than has ever yet been attempted in Dixon. The result, if carried out [illegible] the forenoon and evening exercises will be under the auspices of the band and the Pleasure Park exercises will be held in the afternoon, and being disassociated and under other auspices, there can be no conflict of authority, nor can there be any objection in the minds of those who regard with disfavor the three distinct classes of entertainment; while all tastes can be suited. One or two preliminary meetings of the band have been held, preparitory steps taken and a canvass for funds commenced. There will be another meeting tonight to perfect arrangements. It is generally conceded that Dixon must have a Fourth of July celebration this year, and that it must most assuredly eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted by our people. About $250 have already been pledged among our business men; but this should at least be doubled before any definite move can be made in the way of satisfactory planning; so as yet we cannot speak definitely of special features.

It is the design to engage first-class oratorical talent in a speaker. The music we are assured, will be of the best. Various athletic games and contests, processions and spectacular displays will be among the attractions of the morning hours. The afternoon will be devoted to races of various kinds on the Pleasure Park ring. Here an admission fee will be charged, and from the gate money heavy purses will be given to the victorious competitors. In the evening it is proposed to give our people a more magnificent display of fireworks than has yet been exhibited between the Lake and the Mississippi. We would suggest that this display be made from near the lower point of VanArman's Island, affording spectators a magnificent view from along both banks of the river and the entire length of the bridge. The day's festivities are intended to conclude with a ball in the opera house or the armory, or perhaps at both places.

Now, let our people take hold of this matter with the spirit of enterprise which usually characterizes their undertakings and we shall have the whole country for many miles around centering toward our city on the anniversary of our Nation's birth, and the day will be crowded with pleasure for all who come. This will cost some money and much time, talent and tact. The boys of the band are able and willing to furnish the latter, if the citizens at large will contribute the former. And can the same amount of money be placed in advertising that will reach farther and bring a more immediate result; aside from considerations of patriotic devotion. On this point we may have more to say hereafter. At present the active and practical co-operation of all is desired that we may have a really worthy Fourth of July celebration.

—United States treasury statistics show that there has been a falling off of foreign trade during the past year of about one hundred and thirty million dollars, the greatest decrease known in the history of our nation. Our foreign trade is now little more than it was a decade since. The worst indication, however, of the recent statistics is that they show this year the greatest deficiency in the imports (relative to exports) ever recorded in American annals. In the matter of imports we did better in 1880 and nearly as well twenty years ago.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

28 lots in HIGHLAND PARK ADDITION TO DIXON; the prices range from $200 00 to $400 00. We will sell them for cash or on the MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN, as may be desired. Be sure to see these lots. We also have for sale Houses and Lots and Vacant Lots in all parts of the city, and several nice Farms in the vicinity of Dixon.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Real Estate Security. We represent the LARGEST Fire Insurance Company IN THE WORLD. Have your insurance written in this Immense Company. It costs no more than insurance offered by smaller companies.

HUGHES & STERLING,

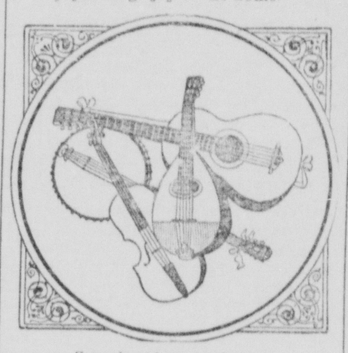
Houses For Rent.

9 rooms in good repair, Madison avenue, near 3d street, $18.00 per month.
7 rooms, ½ double house, West Third street, very desirable, $12.00 per month.
8 rooms, new house, West End, only $8.50.
7 rooms, 1 block south of college, only $9.00
9 rooms, with barn, very convenient, North side, $15.00.
5 rooms, east Dixon, near cemetery, very cheap, $6.00.
5 rooms, 5th street near Crawford ave., in good repair, $7.00.
9 rooms, galena avenue, near Court House $18.50.
5 rooms with barn, Highland Park, $7.50.
5 rooms west Third street: a good house only, $10.00.
7 rooms, new house, in fine order, Belleview, $10.00.
6 rooms, Highland Park, near all factories, $8.00.

LOVELAND & STITELEY.
Corner 1st St., and Hennepin Av.

MUSIC

Always brings joy to the home



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T. J. MILLER'S Music Store,

Anglo Swiss,

(Imperial Brand)

Condensed Cream

2 Cans for 25c.

AT

D. S. HORTON'S

SAXONS!
SURREYS!
PHAETONS!

New York, Village and Concord Wagons.

Prices on Road Wagons that will surprise you, at

PAUL G. LORD'S.

Wm. Beck & Son's

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Are making

SPRING SUITS

At prices to compare with the times.

CALL AND SEE US.

WM. BECK & SON'S.
Basement Schuler Building.

Special Sale!

SAMPLE LINE.

Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Towels, Hosiery, Winsor Ties, Knit Underwear, Suspenders, Fancy Scarfs, Pearl Buttons, Ladies' Shirt Waists and numerous other articles. The entire sample line of a leading jobbing house in Chicago, at less than Half Value.

O. H. BROWN.

We Want Everyone

to try our Strictly Pure Cream-tartar Baking Powder, at 35 cents a pound, guaranteed as good as "Royal" or "Price's."

Try Vegetole. It is Better Than Lard and Much Cheaper.

FOR SALE BY

J. H. Morris & Son.

Telephone No. 21. 117 Galena Avenue

Don't Buy a Present For A Graduate

until you have seen our fine assortment of Books, Books can please you and your graduating friends.

"Heavenly Twins." Ask to see this book.

FEATURES of High School Graduates will soon greet you.

C. A. LUCAS, 155 Galena Ave.

OUR NEW PRICES ON TINWARE.

2 quart covered pails 3c; 3 quart covered pails 5c; 4 quart covered pails 8c; 6 quart flaring pails 3c; 10 quart flaring pails 5c; 14 quart flaring pails 10c; 2 quart coffee pots 5c; 3 quart coffee pots 8c; 4 quart coffee pots 10c; 9 inch pie plates 2c; 10 inch pie plates 2c; 11½ inch wash dish 3c; 1 pint tin cup 1c; decorated slop jar 20c, 1 burner lamp stove with cast bottom and 4 wick 30c; 2 burners 50c; wire soap dish 3c; 10 dozen best clothes pins 5c.

Our Stock Is The Largest and Best In The City!

ALEXANDER & HOWELL, 112 Galena Ave.

Telephone No., 51.

Here's Your Chance.

We have about 50 PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS that must be sold REGARDLESS OF COST. This sale lasts only ten days.

Best Assorsment of Ladies' Waists and Muslin Underwear!

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER.

A Matchless, Match Bargain!

As usual we go all competitors considerably better.

Parlor Matches 2 packages for 25c!
1 Gallon Milk Crocks 55c per dozen!

I. B. COUNTRYMAN.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
SAMUEL C. KELLS, Pres.
J. W. CRAWFORD, Vice Pres.
LEONARD ANDRUS, Cashier.
CHAS. E. CHANDLER, Asst. Cash.
This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults and boxes should be patronized by everybody who desires absolute security for their valuable papers, jewelry, &c.

DR. S. M. GREEN,
SPECIALIST—Office and residence 158 Second street. Diseases of women and children, nose, throat and chest diseases; all chronic diseases.

DR. C. H. IVES,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, 155 Hennepin avenue.

WM. HOLWAY,
PORTRAITS in Oil Ten Dollars.
91m1* Nachusa and Eighth streets.

F. S. MORRIS.
DENTIST. All work warranted first-class Office over G. D. Laing's 119 Galena Ave.

L. J. POLLOCK,
DENTIST, Opera Block. Fillings, porcelain inlays, crowns and bridgework (teeth without plates.) Persons wearing thick, heavy rubber plates should change them for the light, comfortable ones of metal that I manufacture according to my own special methods, which makes them perfect in fit and wearing, that I can guarantee them for a lifetime. I still manufacture the best rubber plates for $8.00.

MARION L. WHITE, M. D.
OFFICE on Second street. Office hours from 9 till 12 and 2 till 5. Opposite Court House Park, with Dr. Garrison. 27tf

MRS. B. F. PRATT.
FLORIST.—Persons desiring cut flowers for parties, funerals, or wishing potted plants please call at green house on E. Second St.

C. McBRIDE.
PAINTS everything. Floors, ceilings, signs, houses—outside and inside. Wall papering done quickly and well. 161 Dixon avenue.

J. L. BALL, }
GEO. J. RAMLIN. } Established 1867.
J. L. BALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Grain and Provisions, "The Rookerry" Room 1165, Chicago. Grain and provisions bought and sold on margin. Correspondence solicited.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP.
WHEN you wish a pair of boots or shoes made to order or repairing done, do not forget that I have no superior in the city. All work promptly attended to.
V. W. HEFT,
Shop at South end of Bridge.

COLUMBIA BARBER SHOP.
DON'T fail to call at the Columbia Barber Shop when in need of tonsorial work. John Heft propritor 158 Galena Avenue.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Anyone desiring
HELP for house purposes or otherwise, or anyone desiring
POSITIONS for any kind of labor, apply at my office in Countryman's building.
JOHN M. JULIEN.

DELIVERY AND DRAYING.
ED. T. SMITH'S Parcel Delivery and Dray Line. Trunks and baggage delivered to all parts of the city and all kinds of draying attended to promptly. Leave orders at Tillson & Hayden's. Telephone 87

$10 TO $100
Invested with the American Syndicate increases with marvelous rapidity by their plan of SYNDICATE SPECULATION. Conservation, Safe, Reliable. The combined capital protects all trades equally. Safe plan for moderate investers. Knowledge of speculation unnecessary. Established 1878; large profits each year. Bank references. Send for information.
A. O. HAMILTON & CO., Managers, 8 and 10 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 190dlm

ANNOUNCEMENT.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lee County, subject to the action of the Republican convention.
d-w* WALTER LITTLE.

WALTER B. MERRIMAN, of South Dixon, hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Republican convention.

I wish to announce to my friends and the public generally that I shall be a candidate before the coming republican convention for nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Lee County. Yours Respectfully.
HIRAM HETLER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate or re-election to the office of County Clerk of Lee County, subject to the action of the County Republican Convention.
JAMES H. THOMPSON.

WANTED.
LADIES and gentlemen. Make from $3 00 to $4 00 per day, folding, addressing circulars and corresponding for me at their homes. Permanent position. For reply send self-addressed, stamped envelope to J. W. KELLER, Author of "Hounds and Hares," Misawaka, Indiana. 303tf

GIRL to do general housework.
MRS. GEO. SQUIRES,
296tf* Bluff Park.

GIRL for general house work in small family. Mrs. H. R. BARTLETT,
296tf West Fellows street.

WORK—An industrious man wants work of any character. Leave word at this office.

SHOEMAKERS—Pullers over for lasting machine. Good steady men.
296tf B. GOLDMAN SHOE CO., Genoa, Ill.

A GOOD girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. D. Derr, 332 West First St.
293tf*

A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. H. E. Paine, corner Second and Hennepin avenue. 26tf

A COMPETENT girl to work in restaurant. Esquire of F. L. Aldrich, 155 Hennepin avenue. 21tf

IMMEDIATELY, 50 experienced or inexperienced girls to work in stitching room on men's shoes. Apply at factory office.
291f C. H. FARGO & CO.

TERRACING and sodding or any general work. Address or call on HENRY INDEN 209 Sixth street. 194tf*

A GIRL of experience to do general housework for a small family. Enquire at the College. 66tf MRS. J. H. DILLE.

SALESMEN, local and traveling, steady employment, good pay, estd 45 years. Address Phoenix Nursery Co. Box 1215, Bloomington, Ill. 012m0*

FOUR GOOD HOUSE-KEEPERS. Apply to J. M. Julien. 96tf

FOR RENT.
TWO pleasant office rooms in Loveland Building. 21tf

SEVERAL desirable houses, also good storeroom on First street.
241f LOVELAND & STITSLEY.

ROOMS—Furnished and ready for occupancy without board, at 204 Madison avenue.
28tf

ROOMS in DAILY TELEGRAPH building.

FOR SALE.
COLUMBIA pneumatic bicycle $45. Very cheap. T. GALLAGHER, 34 West Boyd street. 283tf*

PHAETON, suitable for family use; cheap.
128f C. F. BALL.

A CENTER BOARD SAIL BOAT, safe and very cheap. No use for it myself.
194tf L. D. DEMENT.

BLACK dirt suitable for flower beds, good nice soil; also sand and gravel.
69t6mo. C. C. HOWARD, 319 First street.

A GOOD Surrey, of John L. Lord make; can be seen at my residence, 167 second street.
38tf SHERWOOD DIXON

LOST.
GOLD Bowed eye glasses somewhere between post office and my home. Finder will please them at TELEGRAPH office.
25tf P. CHENEY.

FOUND.
DARK brown mare; weight about 950 pounds. Owner can secure same at Hazewood.
281w M. RYAN.

STONE.
I AM now prepared to furnish stone, at quarry or delivered to any part of the city at prices as low as the lowest. Call and see me, one and one-half miles east of Dixon, on the Grand Detour road, or address John Coffey, Box 476, Dixon, Ill. 42tf

BRINK & DEETER CO.,
Manufacturers of Round or Square
TANKS,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.
Write or call on us for estimates.
Brink & Deeter Co,
Telephone No., 54. River Street, Dixon.

GOOD TIMES AT LAST
You can all enjoy life and be happy if you burn
Muddy Valley Soft Coal.
NO CLINKERS,
THE LEAST SOOT.
Save yourself money and go to GEO. R. WOODRUFF and get your coal.

WE MAKE SPECIAL PRICES ON
12 Fine Side-Boards
FOR ONE WEEK
Our entire store is filled with elegant New Furniture, and at prices that will sell it.
C. H. KEYES & SON,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
63 Main Street.

REED'S LATE TALK.

Comments on His Remarks on Silver Coinage.

COERCION OF ANTI-SILVER NATIONS

As Proposed by Reed in His London Interview and Lodge in His Senate Resolution—How the Single Standard Men View It—Rejected by Bland—Warner Before the Sugar Investigators—Summary of the Case Up to Date.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Representative Thomas B. Reed's interview in The Fortnightly Review, of London, advocating the freer use of silver, has attracted much attention in congressional circles. The plan suggested by him for an agreement among nations to use silver and to fix discriminating tariff rates against countries not using silver has been specially open to comment, and is the same as that embraced in the resolutions recently introduced in the senate by Lodge, though which of these Yankee statesmen is the author of the idea at this time is not known. Its opponents sarcastically call it a "beautiful idea." It could be worked in so many different cases, they say, and would be just as effective in one case as in another—if it was effective at all.

Sort of "International Regulation."

They say it would be a sort of international regulation that would have the advantage—from its advocates' point of view certainly—of always regulating other nations, not the United States. They say it would work just as well to compel Great Britain to take our bonds at par or a premium; buy our railway stocks at the top market price, or accept "flat" money without discount, if the American people should decide to adopt flat money of the 1878 greenbacker sort. For that matter, they say, why not try its effect on the price of American wheat?

Burrows Thinks It a Good Idea.

These are the single standard men who talk this way. Burrows takes a different view. He says: "Mr. Reed's article is very timely. There has been much misrepresentation as to the attitude of the Republican party on silver. They are not for gold alone, nor for silver alone, but for both gold and silver. The only question is how to secure that free use of both metals. If it can be accomplished by mutual co-operation among nations, with a defensive tariff alliance against non-silver using nations, that may be the best solution."

Burrows was asked if such tariff reciprocity among silver-using countries would be a surrender of the protective [illegible] "By no means," said he. "A fair measure of protection to American industries could be maintained even with those countries using silver."

Reed's Plan Wholly Impracticable.

Tracey of New York, the Democratic anti-silver leader, voiced the views of that element. "Mr. Reed's plan is wholly impracticable," said he. "There is no economic connection between tariff and silver. If England does not want silver she cannot be made to want it by threatening her with discriminating tariff rates. Mr. Reed might as well have proposed to force England to use silver by sending rioters among her people. His plan amounts to a threat of giving England trouble if she does not accept silver. The proposition is a novelty, but nothing more."

Bland Will Have None of It.

Bland laughed at the idea of Reed being for silver, and then read the article. "Mr. Reed concedes our arguments," said Mr. Bland, "but he offers us a remedy which we will not have. The great agricultural classes who are behind silver will never consent to a tariff war which will close the markets of Europe to our agricultural products. That would be the effect of Mr. Reed's proposition. There is no need of uniting the tariff and silver questions. They are wholly independent. If the United States will coin silver it will force England and other foreign countries to recognize silver without threatening with discriminating tariff duties.

Necessity and Persistence.

"They must sell their goods, and if we insist on offering them silver it will soon become their interest to make silver valuable. We must accomplish the end at home, and not adopt Mr. Reed's plan of going abroad and securing free silver by threats of higher tariff. It is probable that his main desire is not so much to aid silver but to establish higher protective duties against European countries."

Bland was asked if the silver element of the west and northwest would accept Mr. Reed's views as a gain to the silver cause.

"They will not," said Bland. "We are not asking Mr. Reed to admit our arguments but to admit our solution."

A General Republican View.

C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the leading Republican of the coinage committee, voiced the caution prevailing among many Republicans as to accepting the new departure suggested by Reed. Stone said there would be little division on his side as to Reed's first proposition of uniting the nations for a freer use of silver, but he was not ready to admit that such a union was worth having if it cost a surrender to reciprocity or other steps destructive to the protection of American industry.

ANOTHER RECALCITRANT WITNESS.

Representatives Warner Stands on His Privilege as a Statesman.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Representative John D. Witt Warner, of New York, was before the senate sugar investigating committee for an hour. Stories have been published to the effect that attempts were made in the interest of the sugar trust to have him desist from his opposition to the sugar schedule, and Warner was questioned as to the truth of these stories. When he came out he refused to talk. It is understood, however, that his testimony did not bear out the claims that had been made for it. The committee adjourned over until Monday.

Warner announced before he was sworn his intention of exercising his privilege as a member of the house of answering only such questions as he might think proper. Several times during his examination he fell back upon this privilege and refused to answer some of the questions which were asked. The committee decided that it had no power to make a member of the house testify before a senate committee and all that it can do is to certify the fact to the other house.

Warner told the committee that a large amount of his information came from conversation with members of the house who were discussing the events relating to the sugar duties. He was asked who these members were, and in every instance declined to give the names of any of his fellow members of the house. The committee says that the testimony which Warner refused to give was of a hearsay character and not of such importance that would warrant any extraordinary method to obtain.

The testimony so far taken will probably be printed for use in the senate during the debate on the sugar schedule. The points of most interest are those relating to the testimony of Secretary Carlisle and others, relating to the sugar schedule. Edwards' story as to how the schedule was drawn together with certain proceedings one Sunday at the Capitol has been denied by all witnesses. Jones testified that he requested Carlisle to draw the sugar schedule, and the secretary frankly admitted that he drew it. Mills testified that Havemeyer came to him with a letter of introduction from Carlisle, but that he did not see Havemeyer.

It is stated on the best authority that the president and Carlisle are in entire accord on the tariff bill. The official statement regarding what Carlisle had to do with the sugar schedule does not differ materially as to facts with what has been testified to the senate committee. Carlisle simply put the figures decided upon by the senate finance committee into shape, making the paragraph meet the views of the committee. Afterward the committee determined to incorporate a provision continuing the Hawaiian treaty, so that the sugar schedule should not affect that country. It was done Saturday, May 5.

Secretary Carlisle that evening remembered that the date of repeal of the sugar bounty was July 1, 1894, while the date for the sugar duty to go into effect was Jan. 1, 1895—leaving a space of six months during which there would be neither duty nor bounty. And this was what caused the Sunday visit to the members of the committee by Carlisle. To have this blunder corrected he on Sunday, May 6, hunted up the committee and told the members of his discovery. Edwards' letter made much of this visit.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

Gold Reserve Down to $75,000,000, Nearly—Small Increase of Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The monthly debt statement shows a net cash balance in the treasury of $117,954,335, of which $78,693,267 is gold reserve. Advices from New York show that $1,400,000 in gold had been engaged for shipment yesterday, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve on May 31, $77,293,267. Advices show that $2,250,000 have been engaged for shipment today, which leaves the true gold reserve at the close of business yesterday at $75,043,267. This is a loss of gold reserve during the month of nearly $26,000,000.

The debt statement shows that the interest bearing debt on May 31 was $635,041,840, an increase for the month of only $460. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity was $1,558,300, a decrease for the month of $1,000. The debt bearing no interest was $346,774,489, a decrease for the month of $1,000. The total debt was $980,616,329, a decrease of $637,259. The aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt was $1,0.6,916,560, a decrease of $640,879.

The statement of the cash in the treasury is as follows: Gold, $148,067,816; silver, $512,194,954; paper, $106,081,172; bonds, minor coins, etc., $16,939,330; against which there are demand liabilities aggregating $665,428,928, making the decrease in the available cash balance for the month $7,243,450.

Synopsis of Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The sugar schedule is up in the senate now. The proposal under discussion is to tax all raw and refined sugars 40 per cent. ad valorem, with additional tax of ⅛ of a cent per pound on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard, and 0.1 of a cent on all sugars from countries imposing an export tax. The sugar treaty with Hawaii is continued. Manderson opposed the scheme and Peffer argued for a bounty. Harris gave notice that after Monday he would try to force longer hours on the senate. An executive session was held.

The house continued the debate on the bank tax bill without action and held a night session on pensions.

Farmers' Alliance Charter.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A list of amendments to the charter of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union has been filed in the recorder's office here. The amendments provide for a farmers' exchange to prevent the prices of American grown cereals being "dictated by dealers at Liverpool, England;" the formation of fire and lightning insurance companies among members of the alliance; the establishment of the National Alliance Aid for sick and improvident members; a life insurance for the members, and to devise ways and means to protect and benefit agricultural and industrial classes.

Place for a Chicago Man.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Charles O. Shepherd, of Chicago, has been appointed chief of the salary and allowance division, post-office department.

One of Cincinnati's Finest.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Three negro toughs terrorized the Walnut Hill's section, shooting several citizens, but none fatally. In the "wee sma hours" they ran up against Policeman Turner and a running fight followed. The policeman fatally wounded William Lewis, seriously wounded Robert Cole, who tried to escape by jumping into the river, and captured William Cash. The wounded men were removed to the hospital, where Lewis will die.

Tried to Behead His Wife.

ALTON, Ills. June 2.—Max Dukenbrod, a butcher of this city, had a desperate encounter with his young wife at their home during which he tried to decapitate her with a razor and was only prevented from killing her by the interference of neighbors attracted by her cries. The woman, desperately wounded, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and the husband gave himself up. He tells the old story of a faithless wife and a ruined home.

Another for Lynch's Record.

JACKSON, Tenn., June 2.—Frank Ballard, a negro, attempted to rape Birdie Thomas, a white girl of 17, near Homer, Tenn. She resisted, and he tried to kill her, but was prevented by his brother, who came along opportunely. A "posse" caught the would-be ravisher, tied him to a tree and shot him full of holes.

Our Vanishing Trade.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The total clearances at the principal clearing houses in this country for the week ended yesterday were $711,060,979, a decrease of 21.1 per cent. from the corresponding week of last year.

New State Bank Authorized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 2.—The state auditor has licensed the State Bank of Cerro Gordo, at Cerro Gordo, Piatt county, capital stock, $25,000; John N. Dighton, president.

NEW SEAT OF WAR.

Indiana Strike Matters Nearing a Crisis.

NO HEED TO THAT PROCLAMATION,

A Fact That Nettles the Governor, but He Hesitates About Calling Out the Troops, Although Urged to Do So by Sheriffs—More Coal Trains Held Up—Destitution Appears in Illinois Strike Districts—At Cripple Creek.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—Indications are that an order will be issued by Governor Matthews calling out the Indiana troops. The miners at Shelburn have refused to recognize the proclamations issued by the governor and captured another car of coal from the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad company. Sheriff Mills and Judge Briggs, of Sullivan, arrived in the city to consult Governor Matthews who was here with his staff attending the dedication of a new armory. Sheriff Mills said he was unable to move the coal cars side-tracked at Shelburn and it is believed asked for the assistance of the troops.

The Governor Expresses Himself.

Governor Matthews was asked whether troops had been asked for and said: "I am not in a position to make any statement concerning the militia. As a citizen I earnestly hope the miners will win the strike. They deserve more pay than they have been receiving. I consider the coal miners the poorest paid class of men in the country, considering the constant danger to which they are subjected. I also hope that the present difference will soon be adjusted satisfactorily to both operators and miners. Still the laws of Indiana must be respected. While I wish the miners well and success in the strike I do not mean that the property of other citizens shall be destroyed or interfered with. I hope that the laws of the state will be respected and that when the trouble is ended the miners can say that they have won—which I believe they will, if they remain firm—without resorting to acts of lawlessness."

No Heed to That Proclamation.

The Sullivan sheriff informed the governor that the miners at Shelburn had made light of the governor's proclamation and that he was unable to move the blocked coal trains which are guarded by the miners. Governor Matthews was considerably nettled over the manner in which his proclamation was received. He instructed the sheriff to make another effort and report to him.

Still Seizing and Holding Trains.

In the meantime the following has been received from Washington [illegible] "I [illegible] a freight train hauling ten cars of coal from Cannellsburg going to St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road, it was stopped by 300 striking miners. The crew were forced to sidetrack the coal and proceed without it. The division superintendent, accompanied by the sheriff, took a special engine and started for the coal and will endeavor to get it to this city."

A dispatch from Shelburn, Ind., says that 200 miners held up another coal train there. The sheriff and the train crew were unable to start the train and had to abandon it. The miners at Shelburn appear to have no intention of heeding the governor's proclamation.

Stopped Two Trains Near Brazil.

And this from Brazil: "A large party of striking miners stopped two west-bound freight trains on the Vandalia just east of here last night and searched it for coal in spite of the governor's proclamation and the assertion of the sheriff that he would do his duty as described in the proclamation. The trains were stopped by box cars being pushed in front of the approaching trains. No coal was found and they were released. Miners in this crowd were heard to say that the proclamation was unjust and that no attention will be paid."

STILL QUIET AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Strikers Redouble Vigilance, but a Move Expected Tomorrow.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 2.—Absolute quiet reigns throughout the camp. Not a deputy has put in an appearance. The strikers, however, have redoubled their vigilance in guarding their stronghold on Bull Hill. Four lines of pickets guard every road and trail leading from this city to the mountains, and the guards extend down the Canon City and Florence roads for a distance of twelve miles. The same is true of the Cheyenne canon road to Colorado Springs. Pickets are also stationed as far as Midland and beyond, and it will be next to impossible for the deputies to surprise the strikers.

News from Divide, headquarters of the deputies, is that they are in better spirits. Chief Veatch has received a telegram from Commissioner Boynton stating that reinforcements are coming and that no move would be made until the party should be large enough to do effective work. Probably no move will be made before Sunday. It is expected that the deputies will number 1,000, and they will approach the strikers from three different directions.

PANA MINERS JOIN THE UNION.

Destitution Makes Its Appearance Among the Illinois Strikers.

PANA, Ills., June 2.—The strikers have held two secret sessions in the Opera house with State President Crawford. A consolidated union of the strikers was effected. The strikers have been telling the workers that when the strike is settled they (the workers) would be out of a job. The operators say that they will either run their business or else shut down the works; that they propose to stand by the men who helped them win the strike.

Situation at the Iowa Mines.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., June 2.—Some one saturated an isolated pump station near No. 6 shaft with oil, but before the fire got far it was discovered and put out. The strikers' camp has decreased in number, but the most undesirable element remains at the old camp, where they are fed by the Populists. The troops in both camps are under the closest discipline, and no outbreak can get away from them.

All Quiet at Minonk.

MINONK, Ills., June 2.—There is no excitement whatever here. A coal famine is imminent and men are seen hauling coal along the streets in wheelbarrows. About 200 people are on the list of the relief committee for aid.

Will Have to Shell Them Out.

DENVER, June 2.—Army officers here believe that it will be necessary to call on United States troops to quell the insurrection at Cripple Creek. They believe the strikers cannot be dislodged from Bull Hill by charging upon the mountain, but that it will be necessary to shell their stronghold. Mining attorneys in this city have advised the mine owners to call upon President Cleveland for regular troops under the statute giving the president power to protect the people in their rights when the state authorities refuse or fail to do so.

M'BRIDE ORDERS IT STOPPED,

This Thing of Holding Up Coal Trains So Much in Vogue Just Now.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—The officers of the United Mine Workers of America will hold a consultation here next Tuesday on the coal situation. John McBride has returned from Springfield, Ills. The Norfolk and Western railroad having complained that the miners at Wellston and Coalton, O., threatened to stop moving coal trains from Virginia, McBride telegraphed to his lieutenant, Joshua Thomas: "Reported here that your men intend to stop coal shipments over the Norfolk and Western railroad, and will destroy property if other means fail. Do not allow such work."

McBride says: "The whole situation hinges on one company in Illinois. The Consolidated Coal company, alias the Wabash railroad which controls eighty-one mines, or one-fourth of the output of Illinois."

Strikers to Hold a Meeting.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Word has been received in this city from President McBride that a meeting of miners' representatives will be held in Columbus next Tuesday to ascertain whether authority shall be given by them to their officers to negotiate for a settlement of the coal strike so far as concerns Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Destitution at LaSalle.

LASALLE, Ills., June 2.—The relief committee has received reports of 167 families, over 1,000 persons, among the striking miners being in destitute circumstances. All is quiet here.

HAVOC BY THE DELUGE.

West and Northwest the Floods Sweep Away Much Property.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The floods in the west and northwest have been very destructive to property, though happily but few lives have been lost. From Vancouver, B. C., comes the news that the Frazer Valley for 100 miles is under water and that the loss of property reaches $3,000,000, while 2,000 families have lost their homes. The full extent of the loss will not be known for several days, as the rivers are still rising. The result, however, will be to stop all farming operations in the Frazer Valley for this year.

The destruction of Conconnully, Wash., was complete. The village was simply wiped out of existence. There were seventeen lives lost. The property loss amounts to $150,000. Denver is flood-swept, and all the low ground inundated, many families having to run for their lives. Boulder, Colo., is partly submerged, and in the mining camps nearly 200 people are homeless. Fifty bridges between there and the mountains have been carried off. At Idaho Springs, the damage is $100,000, and all the bridges in the vicinity are gone and all the mines flooded.

The mining towns in fact are practically wiped out. The total loss in and around Boulder is put at $500,000. At Palmer Lake, Colo., the collapse of the reservoir at the mouth of the Big Canon is looked for. It is already undermined, and 900 feet below there is another reservoir which will go if the Big Canon dam gives way. At Denver one death is reported—Edward Whitman, a boy. At Manitou business is practically suspended, except the business of saving property which requires all the energies of the place.

The railways, of course, have suffered severely, and traffic is delayed everywhere, and many places are cut off entirely as to communication by rail. Farmers, too, have necessarily lost heavily.

DELAY IN TARIFF LEGISLATION

Continues to Stifle Business—A Generally Gloomy Trade Report.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Bradstreets says: The decidedly unfavorable condition of general trade reported last week continues without material improvement. Continued delay of tariff legislation prolongs the stifling effect on wholesale business. The great coal strike continues without sign of early improvement, no concession having been made by either side. More mills, factories and furnaces have closed their doors for want of fuel. The pig iron industry in the central western states is practically at a standstill for want of soft coal or coke. At Pittsburg and vicinity the scarcity of fuel has greatly stagnated business.

There are no new labor strikes of importance to record, but almost all of those previously reported are in existence. The favorable features come from Duluth, Omaha, Augusta, Ga., and Jacksonville. Stimulation of trade at the Lake Superior port is largely due to the rapid shipments of bituminous coal which has been accumulated, while needed rains throughout Nebraska have improved that state's crop prospects and caused more active purchases from Omaha jobbers.

The price movement in various staples continues the record of last week and the week before, with concessions in quotations for wool, cotton goods, cattle, wheat, pork and coffee, and moderate advances for oats and lard. Steel billets, bituminous and anthracite those and Bessemer pig iron advanced, owing to scarcity of fuel. There were 183 mercantile failures throughout the United States reported this week, against 224 in the last week, 162 two years ago, and 233 three years ago.

Conductor Made a Serious Mistake.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—A sensational damage suit against the Iron Mountain railroad has been filed here by Miss Cora Moore, the daughter of ex-Secretary of State E. B. Moore. The ground was that she was put off a train as an improper character while riding with her father, he being at the time in another part of the train.

The Fight for the Pennant.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Base ball scores made by League clubs are reported as follows: At New York—St. Louis 5, New York 1; at Brooklyn—Chicago 0, Brooklyn 5; at Philadelphia—Louisville 3, Philadelphia 10; at Washington—Pittsburg 5, Washington 10; at Baltimore—Cincinnati 8, Baltimore 9; at Boston—Cleveland 22, Boston 8.

Crawford to Run for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 2.—James A. Crawford, president of the Illinois Miners union, has been nominated for congress from this, the Seventeenth district, by the Populists and accepted the nomination. Crawford now lives in Fulton county, but will remove his residence to this city.

AS TO LYNCHINGS.

Governor Who Says He Would Head a Mob.

TILLMAN'S LETTER TO AN INQUIRER

His Record on the Subject of Mob Law—Would Head a Mob to Lynch a Ravisher, Governor as He Is—Opposed to the Popular Judge in Any Other Case, and Not Drawing the Color Line in the One Under Consideration.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—Miss Ida Wells has been in England for some time giving lectures on the lynching of negroes in the south and working up British sentiment on that subject. Rev. B. J. Hall, of Norfolk, Va., has written a letter to Governor Tillman calling his attention to the fact, asking him if he had ever advocated lynching, and declaring Miss Wells' stories "cruel slanders of the south." Governor Tillman has written a reply which is of interest in view of the numerous lynchings not only in this but in other parts of the United States. The governor says in part:

"I beg to say that I am correctly reported to this extent: I said in my canvass two years ago and I say now that, governor as I am, I would lead a mob to lynch any man, white or black, who had ravished any woman, white or black. I am on record as having asked the legislature to give me power to remove any sheriff who allowed a prisoner to be lynched within his custody. I have ordered out the militia to protect prisoners whenever called on by sheriffs. I am opposed to lynch law for anything but rape. That is a crime which in my opinion places any man beyond the pale of the law, and puts him below the brutes.

Would Appeal to Statistics.

"The southern people are not blameless in dealing with the question of lynching, but all our lynchings are not of negroes and but for the fact that every outbreak of the kind is used as a text by Republican newspapers to slander and misrepresent our people they would excite no more comment than elsewhere in the United States. I think statistics will show that lynchings occur as often in the western and northern states as they do in the south."

BOMB DEVILTRY AT ATLANTA.

Railway Engineer's Home Shattered by Some Miscreant.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—A dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight almost under the home of D. C. Wall on Walker street. Wall is a railway engineer. The side of the house was shattered, but no one was injured. The narrow alley separates Wall's house from the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. Dr. K. H. Eakes. The bomb was thrown from the street, and it is a question as to which house it was intended to wreck.

There is no clue to the identity of the person who threw the bomb under the house. Two visiting ministers in the house were stunned. Police think the explosion was the work of a personal enemy of the engineer. The entire detective force of the city is at work on the case.

JUBILEE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Meets in Historic Westminster Abbey with Impressive Exercises.

LONDON, June 2.—The international jubilee and convention of the Young Men's Christian association was opened by an impressive service in Westminster Abbey. The great edifice was crowded. The bishop of London preached last night at a meeting and reception in Exter hall. George Williams, the originator of the association, who has just been knighted, was present at the reception and was given an ovation.

Prince Bernadotte, Count Bernstorff, chamberlain to the German emperor; Lord Kinnaird, the Rev. Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler, Bishop John P. Newman, the Rev. George A. Hall and many other church leaders were on the platform. Archdeacon Sinclair read an address of welcome to the delegates.

Raided an Elite Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—The rooms of the Arlington club, one of the elite clubs of this city, was raided by the police and six of the members were arrested and taken to the police station in the patrol wagon on charges of gambling. They gave fictitious names and their trials were postponed. Several weeks ago Superintendent Powell notified the proprietor of the Denison, in which the club had rooms, that gambling was going on in the rooms, but it was denied.

Two Kelly 'Wealers Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Kelly and his army have left this city on their way down the river to Cairo. There was a section of his men had deserted to Speed's standard, but Kelly suddenly cut loose, carrying some of these men with him. Later the malcontents cut loose from Kelly, taking some Kelly men along. These latter were put ashore and joined their comrades. One of the boats was capsized just after the start and two unknown men were drowned.

Smith Is After the Railways.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—Attorney General Green Smith has sent out a letter to the Big Four, Pennsylvania, and all other railroad companies in the state, notifying them that June 7 he would move to dissolve the old injunction prohibiting county treasurers collecting taxes under the law just sustained by the United States supreme court.

Another Woman Kills Her Husband.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark., June 2.—News has reached here from Sherrill, Ark., that Andrew Jackson, of that place, was shot and instantly killed by his wife. Meager particulars state that he became involved in a row with her when the woman seized a shotgun and used it with deadly effect.

Young Forger Gets Three Years.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Dr. J. S. Breeding, a young forger who flooded the country with bogus Wells-Fargo money orders, pleaded guilty in the criminal court here and was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary.

Dynamite Bombs at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 2.—The police have captured a lot of dynamite bombs and fuses in the hands of strikers or tramps in a box car near the railroad bridge. All the men save one escaped.

Mother and Two Children Drowned.

BUFFALO, Ia., June 2.—By the capsizing of a sailing boat a pleasure party of several persons was thrown into the Mississippi and Mrs. H. Hoppens and her two children were drowned.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the allowing four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guarnteed; Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Tillson & Hayden's Drug Store. 1

A Million Friends,

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refund d. Trial bottles free at Tilison & Hayden's drug store. Large bottles 50c. and $1. 1

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Cornes all Skin Eruptions and positivly cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Prices 25 cents per box. For sale by Tillson & Hayden.

Have You Tried Beggs' German Salve
For Piles? If not why not? Can you afford to suffer longer for the sake of 25c. This is the price of the greatest salve on the market. Sold and warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Creates health, creates strength, creates vigor; De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. For sale by D. S. Horton, druggist. w

Do You Desire a Clear, Transparent Skin?
Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker will remove all disorders from the blood and leave your skin clear, transparent and youthful. Sold and warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Receipts and checks printed at this office.

Piles Can Be Cured
The greatest pile remedy ever discovered is Beggs' German Salve. It relives at once, and effects a permanent cure in an incredible short space of time. Also excellent for Cuts, Scalds, Burns and Bruises. Every box warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Programs printed on shortest notice at this office.

Is Your Hair Faling Out or Turning Gray?
If so, why don't you try Beggs' Hair Renewer? It is the only positive Hair Renewer on the market. It stimulates the Hair follicles and gives the hair a soft, luxuriant, youthful appearance. Sold and warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, etc., neatly and promply printed at this office.

Beggs' Little Giant Pills.
Are the most complete pill on the market, besides being the cheapest, as one pill is a dose, and forty doses in each bottle. Every pill guaranteed to give satisfaction by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Calling Cards for ladies and misses, in great variety, printed at this office.

The Crowning Beauty of Woman
Is a luxuriant growth of hair. Beggs' Hair Renewer is guaranteed to give satisfaction, as it is purely a vegetable preparation, and acts directly on the roots of hair. Sold and warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

Pure blood means good health. Reinforce it with De Witt's Sarsaperilla. It purifies the blood, cures Eruptions, Eczema, Scrofula and all diseases arising from impure blood. It recommends itself. For sale by D. S. Horton, druggist

Envelopes of all sizes furnished and printed at this office.

Are You Troubled With
Constipation or Sick Headache? If so, why tot try Beggs' Little Giant Pills? It only takes one pill a day; forty pills in a bottle. One bottle will cure you, and only cost 25c. Sold and warranted by D. S. Horton. d&w†

The New Spring Hats
Are all adorned with roses. The roses on your cheeks can be retained by using Parks' Tea. It clears the blood of impurities, moves the bowels every day and gives health and strength to the user. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. w*

W. C. CAMPBELL,
Proprietor of
THE LEADING HORSE SHOEING SHOP
IN THE CITY.
FANCY SHOEING A SPECIALTY

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

A WEALTH OF NOVELTIES IN SUMMER HATS.

There Is Scarcely Any Limit to Their Shapes and Sizes—Small Bonnets Still the Rage. Laces Lavishly Used—Lawn Summer Dresses.

[Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.]

A tour of the grand stores reveals a wealth of novelties in the shape of large hats intended for June and July and possibly August. These hats all have something about them that is made familiar by old pictures in the magazines that grandma used to take, and that we have passed many an idle hour in reading. But these hats are modernized and made rather prettier by the operation. I took notice of one made of fine black leghorn in the shape of a Salvation Army poke. It came out well over the forehead and stood up high in front, and directly on the top there was an alsatian bow of black moire, back of the loops were two others

THE NEWEST HATS.

made of butter colored lace, and in the center was an aigret of osprey. There were strings of moire silk cut bias and folded in, and these were pinned together, not tied. There was another hat precisely like this, only the moire ribbon crossing the crown was wide and tied under the chin in a large bow, with lace frills at the ends.

Another quaint hat was made of black neopolitan, with three rows of spangles set along the edge of the laclike material. This was made so full in the brim that it curved into many scallops, amid which were set tufts of pink wax begonia flowers and foliage. On each side was a crushed rosette of pale pink lisse. This hat had no strings, and it was extremely light, graceful and summery.

The quaintest of all the novelties was a very large oyster shell shaped hat in coarse braid, mixed green and russet red. It tapered to a narrow scoop in the back, which was all the attempt there was at a crown. There was a frill of white lace all around the brim and a three loop bow and ends of black moire ribbon on the left side. The whole top was covered with a straggly mass of blue cornflowers, and they drooped over the right side in the back, hanging down quite six inches. There were three or four other hats of this same shape trimmed in nearly the same manner, though in different colors. The lace frill is seen on many hats for summer, particularly on those to be worn for such occasions as would permit of handsome gowns. Such a hat would look well at a garden party, or for visiting, or for a carriage ride, but it would be a little out of place in a theater or for ordinary street wear.

There is scarcely any limit to the shape and sizes of summer hats. The most of them are bent and twisted and tortured into such a multiplicity of shapes as Solomon in all his wisdom never foresaw. There is nothing too odd or too costly for trimming, and, on the other hand, there is nothing too simple or plain to look well upon them. Some of the white and black chips are made to look very dainty and dressy with scarfs of black or white dotted net, and with full rosettes set here and there where fancy dictates, each rosette holding a white osprey aigret.

I often wonder how women got along before osprey sprays came into vogue. They are so light and airy that they give a grace to the stiffest of materials that nothing else can. I believe each one of these is the sole possession of value to one osprey, and if that is so the race must soon die out. The filmy floating marabout plumes are forgotten by fashion and have been for at least two decades. Now is the time to bring them forward if there are any more anywhere, for they belong on the hats with drooping laces.

In one large establishment I saw a few of the most exaggerated types of poke bonnets with crowns. These crowns stood up smartly about six inches, but the scooplike brim was still higher, leaving a deep dent in the center, where a ribbon is twisted and brought around the crown, tying in the front into a high looped bow, with ends which extend down over the ears to tie under the chin. The inside of one of these scoops was lined with pink tulle shirred very full. There was one of the graceful little Duchess d'Uzes hats in fine black chip, with a low bell crown and a deeply tipped and rolling brim. This had two fluffy black plumes lying around the

CREPE GOWN AND TAILOR SUIT.

crown and crossing in the back and falling there nearly to the collar. In the front, where the two plumes join, was a black jet buckle of peculiarly graceful shape.

Bonnets continue to be as small as they can be and still be visible to the naked eye. Tiny jet coronets surround the mass of hair gathered on the summit of the head, and they may or may not have strings, and these are bonnets. There are others made of scraps of real lace, black or white, or both, and a few spangles or jet or an aigret or perhaps flowers for trimming. These small bonnets need to be made of something very fine and nice, being so small.

The use of venetian, milanese or old argentan laces as well as brussels and honiton point on bonnets renders it possible to make many a tiny scrap of such lace available. On one bonnet there was a bit of lace measuring not over 4 inches in length stretched to its utmost extent with wire, to form a fan shaped ornament to a handsome bonnet. This bit of old point was exquisite and had just the color that old age gives lace, and that is a sort of rusty, yellowish white. Not for worlds will the possessor of a fine bit of lace have it washed, however soiled it may be.

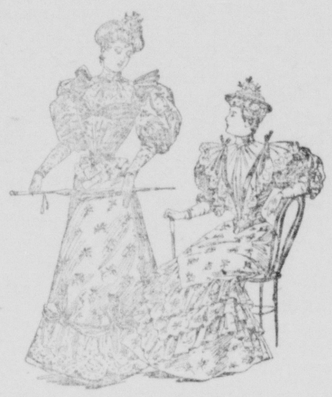
Laces of all the cheaper grades and the imitations are lavishly used on all costumes intended for this season's wear, excepting tailor suits and mourning. The light laces now shown in butter color, putty, cream and mode are all very graceful when employed on the various summer dresses, whether as flounces, festoons, berthas, collets or bretelles. The butter color, being quite new this season, is rather the best liked. It blends beautifully with almost everything.

I call to mind a very striking reception dress of red crepe de chine brocaded with swivel dots in gold colored silk. There was an underskirt of surah a shade darker than the crepe, and this was plain. Set upon the bottom of the overskirt there was a festooned flounce of butter colored lace headed by a quilling of cherry velvet ribbon. There was another lace flounce festooned in the same manner. The waist was plain, save for a full vest of velvet, with a belt and collar of the same. There was a bertha cape made of the lace which ended in front jabot fashion and went straight across the back. This dress was all softness and grace.

Quite unlike that was a tailor frock which was novel enough to deserve special description. The dress was of gray cheviot with a figure of narrow stripes and dots. The front breadth was straight and smooth, and there were two folds of slate gray bengaline on each side the front breadths, like panels. The back fell in full organ plaits. The gigot sleeves had turnback cuffs of white bengaline. The corsage was in form of a plain waist, with a pointed polka frill set on, and made very full on the hips. The waist opened in front over a plaited skirt of white bengaline fastened with pearl buttons. The collar was of bengaline, and so were the inner revers, which lay upon the large outer ones loosely, neither being fastened down, but both being made very stiff. There was a small stock tie made of dotted surah to match the color of the dress. This gown was extremely neat and dressy, yet very plain in reality. The design is a good one.

Every year the best stores provide more and more made up costumes, and while many ladies feel a preference for a gown made under their own special supervision, as being more individual, many more now buy as many of their dresses ready made as possible. Unless a woman has a good dressmaker or abundance of time to sew her own things, she really does well to buy her dresses made. They come much cheaper, and many a woman grows tired of a gown before it is done if she makes it herself or has a dressmaker in.

The light summer dresses are so cheap and so daintily made that it is a pity to spare time to do them. The lawns for



LAWN SUMMER DRESSES.

afternoons in the country are so pretty and cool. In one show window on Broadway I saw two gowns worth telling of. One was a peachblow muslin, with grass green flowers in quite large sprays all over. Around the bottom was a 12 inch flounce of butter colored lace, with grass green ribbon festoons and upright bows. The waist was gathered down to a point and had a pointed green velvet girdle and two ruffles of the muslin below the belt. The waist was cut out to simulate a yoke and filled in with lace. Across the bust was a draping of grass green surah, with stiff jockeys of the same. The upper sleeve was of the muslin, the lower of the lace. It is expected that with care such a gown will keep clean a whole season. This had a hat to match in yellow leghorn, with green drapery and peach blossoms and leaves in front. A few seasons ago such a mixture of color would have been considered rank heresy, but everything goes in the way of color this year.

There are some silks for summer wear, with large plaids, each square about 4 inches. Each one of them is in five or six rainbow shadings. This makes up one of the oddest looking gowns one could imagine, but when toned with lace or velvet they are not so very bad, but they are stylish, which covers many other sins. There are other plaid silks, both taffetas and surahs, but in deep rich colors, and these are made up in the blouse waists now so popular. The blouse waist of this season is neat and pretty snug in fit, and there are very few of the serpentine waists shown last year. The trimmer and slimmer a waist is this season the prettier it is considered.

Another pretty lawn dress is mauve in color, with brown yellow crysanthemums as pattern. This has three 8 inch self ruffles sewed upon the skirt in a manner to form a point in front, with the sides raised. These then fall to a point in the back. The flounces are cut on the bias to bring the pattern in a straight line. The corsage has a V shaped vest of mauve crepon, with mauve ribbons down the front to the waist line, where they meet a ribbon belt and gold clasps. There are bows with long ends on the shoulder and bretelles of butter colored Spanish lace. The sleeves are puffed and have a double ruffle at the elbow where they finish. The hat to go with this is a white straw sailor, with a mauve band and a small bunch of laurel and leaves.

With such gowns as these the delicate white beruffled and belaced parasols are de rigueur. I saw some new parasols with tan and pink silk covers, overlaid with another cover of Spanish lace, butter color, put on flat. The pattern was woven in shape of the parasol. MATE LEROY.

Not Given Away For Newspaper Coupons.

The Chinese encyclopedia meets a long felt want, and no family should be without it. It was published in Peking in 5,000 volumes, and at the price of $10,000 is the same as given away.

Literature and Journalism.

Mrs. Deland calls journalism "the big brother of literature." What she meant as sarcasm is a fact. Journalism is the big brother without whose aid 99 litterateurs out of 100 could not live. This is the age of daily brains. Those who fancy that book and magazine writers are superior to journalists would revise their opinions did they realize how many more words to ideas are found in most books and most magazine articles than in newspapers, where space is of far more importance. Journalism is driving so called literature out of the market. The people are the gainers. They buy the contents of a book for 5 cents and less. When their taste becomes classic, the newspapers will be classic, too, even in the wording of murders and prize fights.—Kate Field's Washington.

Long Lived Clergymen.

An English statistician has ascertained that clergymen, as a class, live to a greater age than men of other vocations. Even gardeners and farmers, whose work is supposed to be conducive to longevity, are beaten by the ministers. After these, in respect to long life, come, in their order, grocers, fishermen, lawyers, commercial travelers, plumbers and painters, blacksmiths, railway laborers, tailors, doctors, liquor dealers and lastly hotel men, including bartenders. Probably the statistics concerning newspaper men were too harrowing to be printed.—Buffalo Courier.

TRY YOUR ELECTRICITY.

One Manner of Testing the Strength of the Human Current.

That every one has enough natural electricity in his or her body to light up an incandescent lamp will strike most people as strange, yet it is true. Without dynamo, battery cell or like appliance of any kind other than certain manipulations of a stout pair of hands, the experiment can be performed and an interesting result obtained.

Even the average electrician, in whose scientific mind two and two always make four, may be skeptical, but his doubts will cease when he learns it is by frictional electricity that the lighting effect is to be obtained.

Most people have heard of that ancient experiment set down in the natural philosophies of school days by which, if the family cat is willing, you may produce a miniature pyrotechnic display merely by rubbing the cat's fur the wrong way. Performed in a dark room that experiment is highly interesting, but it has the distinct drawback that the puss seldom or never cuts her nails.

To perform the lamp experiment, take an ordinary incandescent lamp globe—one that has been used—and grasp it at its lower or socket end with the thumb and fingers. The thumb and fingers of the other hand are then encircled around the wide part of the glass bulb. The lamp is then moved rapidly back and forth through the hand that is around the bulb. If this is done, and the experiment performed in a dark room, the lamp will glow for some moments after the rubbing has ceased.

The illumination is most beautiful, being of a delicate cream color, with a slight bluish tinge, and appearing very much like a miniature aurora.

Although this is plainly a phase of frictional electricity, the exact reason for the phenomenon is not known, nor is it always successful under the same conditions. A recent experimenter, commenting on this strange conduct of the incandescent bulb, says:

"If ever a phenomenon was full of caprice, certainly this one is, for at times in following out the same conditions that have been acted upon previously no results whatever were produced. The experiment again has been a failure when tried at different locations, three or four miles apart, with the same lamp in use and taking precautions to carefully insulate the experimenter from possible contact with the earth.

"Certain persons seem unable to call forth vacuo after repeated attempts. The results are also modified by different kinds and sizes of lamps, the smaller bulbs appearing to give the best results."

In all of the experiments which were successful the glow appeared to be directly proportioned to the speed with which the lamp was moved and the distance of such movements. Of course a limit of speed is soon reached, above which it is impossible to proceed by manual power. The glow does not affect the filament at all, and there are no peculiar sensations felt in the hands. A slight crackling sound is at times noticeable.

It must not be supposed that it is the filament in the lamp that glows. That would be a mechanical impossibility. The part that lights up is the glass itself.—San Francisco Examiner.

Jailing Apprentices.

It will be a revelation to many people to learn that the practice of punishing unruly apprentices in the city of London by various terms of imprisonment without being brought publicly before a police magistrate is still carried into effect. The power of ordering such punishment is vested in the city chamberlain, and the offenses for which the apprentices are punished are absence, coming late of a morning, idleness and insubordination.

The lads are confined in the cells of the old prison in New Bridge street and are not permitted to leave the building on any account during their terms of confinement. The only exercise they are allowed is taken on the premises and consists of walking up and down the corridors for periods of half an hour or 20 minutes before and after the large doors are opened. In the cells the lads are permitted to read, but this is the only recreation allowed. Their diet is the same as in ordinary prisons and consists of bread, potatoes, skilly, hot coffee and water.—Pall Mall Budget.

Pulmonary Gymnastics.

In children of consumptive parents a number of deep respirations, accompanied by a horizontal extension of the outstretched arms at each inspiration, distend every part of the lungs and expand especially the apices where this insidious disease first appears. In cases of contracted lung from pleurisy such exercise will break up old adhesions and restore lost breathing power. This pulmonary gymnastic exercise in moderation should be practiced by all persons of consumptive parents.—Chicago Herald.

As a Bachelor Says.

Blimmer—Women, as a rule, are better than men.

Dimmer—Yes, and they spend a large part of their time regretting the fact.—Exchange.

The Middle Classes.

The sweetest, purest social life will ever be found among the middle classes who are not surfeited with riches nor driven to extremities by poverty. It is in the homelike cottage, where the manly father, the virtuous, good wife and obedient children live, that manhood and womanhood, surrounded by the purest atmosphere, is developed and maintained.

Our social structure can have for its basis only busy hands, busy heads and busy hearts. A drone is a curse. The idler is a plague. See the toiling, overworked wife supporting the indolent, vicious husband, along with the little children of their home. It is from homes like these that we get the harvest of criminals. A husband ought to be either a good worker or a good trader, and by one or the other support his family.

A toiling wife once had an indolent, worthless husband, who had a lazy, worthless dog. The wife said to the husband that she could no longer support him and his dog, too, and that he must get rid of the dog. That evening he returned minus the dog and said with exultation to his wife, "I have sold my dog for $20." "What did you do with the money?" she said. "I didn't get any money," he answered, "I took it in two pups at $10 apiece." Of course where a man can trade like that he doesn't have to work.—Sam P. Jones.

They Got Lower Berths.

Two men whose clothes, pipes, monocles and accent forcibly announced their nationality called at the ticket office of the Southern Pacific railroad and asked for two lower berths on the train to San Francisco.

"They are all gone. You can have uppers, though," was the response.

"Oh, no. Doncher know, me friend is ill, and he cahn't go unless he has a lower berth. He must have one, doncher know."

The agent was sorry, but as he only had upper berths he could do nothing. Then the spokesman insisted on seeing Mr. Crawloy, and that official again explained the absence of any lower berth only to receive the reply, "Aw, yes, but we must have a lower, doncher know."

"All right, if you must, you must," answered the official. "They will cost you just $268. We have an extra car here and can put it in for you at that figure if upper berths are not good enough."

"Aw, yes! Thanks awfully."

They paid the money, the empty Pullman was coupled onto the train, and the boys at the depot say that before the cars left the Englishmen had made the porter make up every berth in the car. They said they had paid for each of the sections, and they proposed to come as near as possible to getting their money's worth.—Los Angeles Herald.

Howells' Afternoon Off.

"Sometimes the foreman gave me an afternoon off on Saturdays, and though the days were long the work was not always constant and was never very severe," writes William Dean Howells in "My Literary Passions" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "I suspect now the office was not so prosperous as might have been wished. I was shifted from place to place in it, and there was plenty of time for my day dreams over the distribution of my case. I was very fond of my work, though, and proud of my swiftness and skill in it.

"Once when the perplexed foreman could not think of any task to set me he offered me a holiday, but I would not take it, so I fancy that at this time I was not more interested in my art of poetry than in my trade of printing. What went on in the office interested me as much as the quarrels of the Augustan age of English letters, and I made much more record of it in the crude and shapeless diary which I kept, partly in verse and partly in prose, but always of a distinctly lower literary kind than that I was trying otherwise to write."

Dead Men's Food In Yucatan.

From remote times they have been accustomed to make offerings to the souls of the departed, particularly a certain pie that they call "food of the soul." The crust must be of yellow corn, the interior tender chicken and small pieces of pork. These pies are wrapped in leaves of the banana tree and baked underground between hot stones. When done, they are placed on the graves or hung from trees close by. Sometimes, after leaving them there for an hour or two, the living take home the pies and enjoy them, saying that the souls have already drawn from them all the ethereal part of the substance.—Popular Science Monthly.

Fog.

Fog is to most people depressing, but if it is not too thick it affords one beauty that is unique. This appears only at night and in places that are well furnished with arc lights. These lamps spread a white radiance through the moisture laden air above and around them, and as they sputter and flicker the nebulæ seen over the roofs and awnings appear like the reflection of a great fire, except that the light is white instead of red and yellow. When forms are blurred in the mist and distance is obliterated, this playing and flashing of pallid lights is magical and uncanny as well as beautiful.—Chicago Tribune.

Grounds For Suspicion.

Maud—How long after Nettie married him did she begin to suspect that he was not a real nobleman?

Jennie—It was when she noticed that, although two weeks had elapsed, he was still treating her with kindness and civility.—Chicago Record.

A Long Run.

"Did you have a long run with your play?"

"I should say so," replied the author actor. "A mile and a half, with an infuriated audience on our heels every step of the way."—Washington Star.

The chief thing of interest in Greenland's icy region is the marvelous coming of the arctic summer, when the flush of green and rose suddenly robes the mountains almost the day before snowclad.

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach, but we shut our eyes, and like people in the dark we fall foul upon the very thing we search for without finding it.—Seneca.

China has no less than 12 titles, among which are the Glorious Land, the Flowery Kingdom, the Celestial Empire, Far Cathay and the Central or Middle Kingdom.

In Japan a man can live like a gentleman on $320 a year. This sum will employ two servants, pay the rent of a house and supply plenty of food.

THE GIRL AND HER DOG.

Miss Uptodate Knew Just What to Do When the Time Came.

She came swinging down Connecticut avenue with the fin de siecle stride, garb and air. Ambling sedately by her side was a huge, tawny mastiff. Her cheeks were aglow from the kiss of the air and the vigor of her movements. She looked well bred from crown to heel; she looked happy and bright and well groomed and healthy and was a daughter of wealth, for her plain gray suit was tailor made and to the initiated a costly raiment.

Suddenly a fair sized bulldog darted out and sprang upon her mastiff. There was an angry growl as the mastiff was seized by the fore leg, and the girl sprang back, turned and made two steps, as if to run. Then she faced about and walked back to within a few feet of the fighting animals. The bulldog had secured a firm hold on the fore leg of the mastiff, who floundered about unable to break the hold of the fierce little beast. They rolled over and over, and the bulldog hung on like death.

A burly negro happened along about this time, and thinking to release the big pet raised a spade he was carrying and approached the dogs. He was about to bring it down on the bulldog's head when the girl shouted:

"Let those dogs alone. Don't you strike either of them. If that big dog of mine can't whip that little bit of a thing, I won't own him."

Probably encouraged by the sound of his mistress' voice, the mastiff managed to seize the bulldog by the throat. The latter gasped and released his hold, and the now thoroughly infuriated mastiff would doubtless have soon killed his smaller foe. The girl, satisfied as to her champion's prowess, now did an unusual thing. She walked up and seized the mastiff by the collar and attempted to pull him away. Failing in this, she did a much more unusual thing. She got two matches from the colored man. She struck one of them on the sidewalk and then deliberately thrust it under the nose of her pet.

The effect was instantaneous. The mastiff quit fighting and sprang off. The darky ran up and seized the almost dead bulldog and lifted him over a fence, the fin de siecle girl patted the victor for a minute, and then the pair went swinging down the avenue again, both very well satisfied with their adventure.—Washington Post.

Voltaire and Rousseau.

Voltaire and Rousseau, though on friendly terms, were in the habit of firing off jokes at one another. One day Rousseau was dining with Voltaire, and oysters were brought on the table, for, as somebody has remarked, no dinner could be complete without them. The author of "Emile," after helping himself pretty freely, made the somewhat injudicious remark:

"I am sure I could eat as many oysters as Samson slew Philistines."

"With the same weapon?" (the jawbone of an ass) slyly inquired Voltaire.

Rousseau did not soon forget the little joke at his expense and sought an opportunity for revenge. Not long afterward Voltaire called at his house during his absence. The door being open, he walked into the library, and finding all the books thrown about in confusion and covered with dust he traced on one of them the word "cochon" (pig) with his finger. Next day he met Rousseau and said to him:

"I called at your house yesterday, but did not find you in."

"I know," replied the latter. "I found your card."—Popular Magazine.

The Object of Her Suit.

"Hello, there, Uncle Rastus, what's this I hear about your daughter suing my coachman? What's the trouble?"

"Good mawnin, sah. We—well, I'll tell you, sah. Dat nigger of yourn wuz a-goin with my gal. He says to Ev'line, 'Ev'line,' says he, 'I wants to ax you will you hab me?' Well, sah, Ev'line she says to dat nigger, she don't care if she do—an den he kep' a-comin an a-comin fo' about six months. Den he stopped, an sence dat time he hab nothin to do with my gal. I tell her to sue him, an she sue him, sah."

"Why, he hasn't got a cent in the world. What's the use of bringing a breach of promise suit against him? Tell Eveline to go and look for some other likely looking nigger."

"Scuse me, sah. She not suin fo' breach ob promise, sah."

"What in thunder is she suing for, then?"

"She want dat nigger, sah. She's suin fo' black male, sah."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Ruling Spirit.

A Paris journal relates that a celebrated speculator, who had reached the age of 85 and still preserved a lively interest in the market, was told one day:

"Evidently you are going to live to be a hundred years old."

"No—no," he said. "I'm going to die very soon—I know it."

"What makes you think so?"

"What makes me think so? Do you suppose death is such a fool as to take me at 100 when he could get me at 85?"

Taxes In Italy.

There is not a more heavily or a more unfairly taxed people in Europe than the Italians. No foreigner who has not traveled through the peninsula can conceive the depths of misery that are connoted there by that hated word taxes. Thousands of little households struggling bravely for mere existence in the poorer districts, especially in Sicily and Calabria, are annually swept away into space for the nonpayment of such paltry sums as half a crown, a shilling, ninepence halfpenny! These are the miserable outcasts who turn organ grinders in London, farm laborers and galley slaves in Brazil and targets for French revolvers in Aigues-Mortes.

The unsettled state of Sicily, where life and property are no longer secure, is at once an eloquent testimony to the intolerable sufferings of the people and an emphatic condemnation of the rapaciousness of the government. Nor is it in Sicily only that the sinister effects of this wanton slaughter of the hen that laid the golden eggs are noticeable. In most country districts of the peninsula one hears the same sad story of ravenous government harpies snatching the scanty food from the shrunken hands of the hungry laborers who famish in filth and perish in despair. And yet, in spite of this, increased taxation is an absolute necessity.—Fortnightly Review.

Genesis of the Sewing Needle.

The needle, one of the indispensable little tools and now so common in all countries, was unknown in its present form prior to the year 1410. Tourangan, a wiremaker of Paris, was the inventor of the needle in its modern form. At first the construction of such delicate little implements was a very tedious and slow process; consequently they were counted among articles rare and costly as well as of necessity, and as such were found only among the European royalty and nobility.

In the old accounts of Louis IX of France it is mentioned that a daughter of that monarch received a paper of needles as one of the most luxurious wedding presents that could be bestowed by her royal parents, and to this day the French and Germans use the expression "nadel geld" (same as the Americans and English "pin money"), which proves that such articles were once very expensive.

Up to the time of Henry VIII the needle was unknown in Britain. At about that time the wild but beautiful Anne Boleyn brought them from France to England, and it has been mentioned as probable that the saying referring to the needle bringing bad luck—"zersticht die liebe"—is an allusion to the case of that ill fated queen.—St. Louis Republic.

Ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism is but the peculiar method of vocalization, which, differing from the ordinary colloquial way of making articulations forward in the mouth, alters the directions of these sounds by so managing the conformation of the mouth and lips as to keep back the vocalized sounds and cause their utterance to be so muffled and hollow as to appear like sounds more or less remote. It may be described as the art of speaking in such a way as to cause a hearer to believe that the sound comes not from the person speaking, but from a different source. The sounds are formed by the same organs as the emissions of sound commonly—the larynx, the palate, the tongue, the lips, etc.

The art of the ventriloquist consists merely in this: After drawing a long breath the performer breathes it out slowly and gradually, dexterously modifying and diminishing the sound of the voice by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. Besides this he moves his lips as little as possible and by various contrivances diverts the attention of his audience.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Chicago and Architecture.

It is an unfortunate fact that all of Chicago architecture is not good, but in many of the high buildings her architects have shown that they are moving in the right path. No buildings of the present day have been so laughed at as the high office buildings of Chicago, yet in no buildings, as a rule, have the correct principles of high building design been more frankly admitted.

Chicago is so new a city that her people are not so closely subjected to the influence of tradition and custom as in the east. The progressive spirit of the west has no place for precedent where it does not rest on reason and is not superior to something new. The exigencies of Chicago life having caused the evolution of the high building, Chicago architects have been quick to recognize the impossibility of following ordinary methods of design in it and have attacked the problem in a new way, as it properly demanded.—Scribner's Magazine.

Tops.

Most of the tops that the boys spin are made in Pennsylvania. In one Pennsylvania town there is a factory that employs more than 200 hands making tops. Tops are made of boxwood, maple and lignum vitæ. Taking all kinds of tops together, a larger number of maple are sold than of either of the other woods. Boxwood comes next, and next lignum vitæ, but in the aggregate amount of the sales of each kind the boxwood tops are first, the maple next and the lignum vitæ last. Not many lignum vitæ tops are sold on account of their cost. The lignum vitæ tops are sold more in the south and in the northwest than in other parts of the country. It may be of interest to note that most of the iron pegs used in peg tops are cast in Newark, N. J.—New York Sun.

Wedding Fees.

Talking of weddings, Dr. Bolton says that the queer stories told about ministers' marriage fees are not at all exaggerated. He himself had been paid with half a bushel of beans, the fee of an unsophisticated farmer who probably thought that was all the service was worth. Sometimes the happy bridegroom takes the ceremony "on tick," as it were. "I'll come around and see you next week," he calls breezily over his shoulder as he departs. And the doctor strokes his white chin whisker thoughtfully and says, "That's the last of that fellow."

And he is right—almost every time.

Occasionally, of course, the newly married man is so elated that he is generous to overflowing.

"How much is the charge, thin?" says Pat.

"Oh," says the preacher diffidently, "the law allows $1.50!"

"Och, thin, here's 50 cents—that'll make $2!" says Pat and goes off with his head in the air, leaving the preacher to meditate over a grimy half dollar and the folly of modesty.—Chicago Post.

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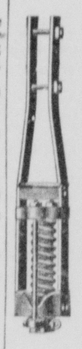

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THE NEW WINE.

Unfermented Grape Juice for INVALIDS and Sacramental purposes, $7.50 per dozen quart bottles; $3.50 per doz., pint bottles. I have also a heavy

Concord Grape and Port Wine,

or $2.00 per gallon, delivered to any part of the city. Orders through the post office promptly attended to. P. O box 774, or two doors south of the new school house, on Hennepin Street.

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5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box 488,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

ABOUT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Words of Advice In Regard to Caring For These Instrumeats.

Is yours old and dingy looking, and does your brand new furniture make it look older and dingier than ever?

Give it a bath in tepid water, applied with a piece of chamois skin, and after it has partially dried rub with a piece of dry chamois skin.

If the front is adorned with fretwork—so called, in all probability, from its effect on a housekeeper—which is irrevocably gray and dusty, and you have a genius for water color painting or a genius for coaxing a friend who has such a gift, fit the panels with silk. Yellow, if it harmonizes with the rest of the furnishings, is a lovely color for a black piano. Then paint these, on one Orpheus and on the other Apollo, with St. Cecilia at the organ, sandwiched in between, for the music rack.

Paste these over that abominable fretwork and rejoice. If the lower part has been kicked by small feet, you had better turn it around with its back toward the spectators. You must be sure, however, of a good light for the keyboard, and then hang a silken curtain across the wire gauze back or place a triple folding screen in front of it, and you will be in the mode, the disfigurements concealed and the tone will be much better than when it is jammed up against a wall.

If the front is all right and you prefer to have it face round the other way, you must give some attention to the top. Keep things off from its top if you can possibly resist the temptation to make it a bric-a-brac stand, or at least if you cannot wholly resist confine your attention to a single effective piece.

My attention was held pleasantly the other day by a French walnut piano with a length of turquoise blue silk lying across the top and a royal Worcester pitcher, most graceful in shape, with cream and pink decoration and its neck of turquoise blue. There was no looping Lambrequin fashion of the scarf. It lay in soft folds and made a most pleasing bit of color. In marked contrast to this was another beautiful piano, covered with a hideous flowered velvet drapery caught up with three shirred loopings. It made one's teeth gnash with rage and grief.

A white canton crape shawl makes exquisite drapery for a dark piano, with a crown Derby jar in warm yellow thereon or a blue Wedgewood pitcher with its dainty white cameo figures is still better.

Never let music litter the top of a piano any more than you will allow the contents of a bureau to lie on its top. For $2 you can buy a bamboo stand of three or four shelves, or you can have larger ones made at the carpenter's for a nominal price. Keep the piano well tuned. Grudge no money for this, as a high priced tuner may be and probably is the best, and a poor one is worse than a bull in a china shop, as far as damage is concerned. When your piano grows hopelessly tinpanlike in tone, if you cannot afford a new one, have the hammers sent to the firm who made the instrument, and they will refelt them. Do not let an ordinary tuner attempt this. It will be far less satisfactory and will cost nearly as much. —New York Herald.

The Kayak.

There is no frailer bark than the kayak, which indeed is simply a piece of boat shaped costume. The seal hunter stows his legs away beneath something like a carriage apron, tucking it tightly around his waist by way of making the craft water tight. He can take that skin canoe of his under his arm and walk away with it. Yet he will put out to sea in any ordinary weather and will handle it with the utmost coolness amid ice drift and surging billows.

Sometimes he may have to make for shore in storm and blinding snowflakes, and, if the fishing chances to have been fortunate, with two or more seals in tow. If he has comrades, they will always come to his assistance, and he is loath to cast off save in the last extremity. Yet such are his cool courage and dexterity that, on the whole, fatal accidents are by no means common.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Two Alaskan Families.

A government publication pictures two Alaskan families of Eskimos, one civilized, the other uncivilized. The latter are clad in skins and have sullen, incurious faces, while the former appear in rather ill fitting civilized garments and were evidently alive to the presence of the photographer. Perhaps the most striking contrast, however, lies in the eyes. Those of the civilized Eskimos are well opened, while those of the others are mere slits. Doubtless this difference tells the story of different household conditions. The uncivilized Eskimo dwells in a dim, smoky hut. His civilized fellow has learned to live in the light.—Chicago Herald.

An Easy Occupation.

X——, a large property owner, was taking his son to task. "But, silly lad," he said, "what is to become of you later on in life if you won't learn anything?"

"Why, then I shall do as you are doing. Every three months I shall make out receipts for the rent."—Bonhomme Normand.

Fire Under Water.

Fire under water may be produced by placing some small pieces of phosphorus in a conical shaped tumbler and then covering them with the crystals of chlorate of potash. Next fill the glass with water and then add a few drops of sulphuric acid—the acid to be applied directly to the phosphorus and potash crystals by means of a long tube. If the experiment is properly carried out, tongues of bright red flame can be seen flashing up through the water, the intense chemical heat produced by the action of the sulphuric acid on the potash and phosphorus being sufficient to inflame the latter, although entirely covered with water.—Popular Science Monthly.

Drew the Line at Colonels.

"One summer," said Colonel William M. Ollin at a college fraternity dinner, "a few years after the war, Colonel Higginson was traveling in the south, and he got to talking with a farmer in some little town, who was employing a considerable number of men at his haying. The farmer told Colonel Higginson that most of them were old Confederate soldiers.

"'You see over there, where those four men are working?' asked he. 'Well, all of 'em fought in the war. One of 'em was a private, one of 'em was a corporal, one was a major, and that man 'way over in the corner was a colonel.'

"'Are they good men?' asked Colonel Higginson.

"'Well,' said the farmer, 'that private's a first class man, and the corporal's pretty good too.'

"'But how about the major and the colonel?'

"'The major's so so,' said the farmer.

"'But the colonel?'

"'Well, I don't want to say nothin against any man who was a colonel in the war,' said the farmer, 'but I've made up my mind I won't hire no brigadier generals.'"—Boston Herald.

Just a Few Kisses.

Some wag with plenty of time on his hands has conceived the idea of hunting through the works of all the prominent English and American authors for the purpose of gathering all the adjectives with which they qualify the word kiss. The result of his labor is that kisses can be as follows: Cold, warm, icy, burning, chilly, cool, loving, indifferent, balsamic, fragrant, passionate, blissful, aromatic, with tears bedewed, long, soft, hasty, intoxicating, dissembling, delicious, pious, tender, beguiling, hearty, distracted, frantic, fresh as the morning, breathing fire, divine, satanic, glad, sad, superficial, quiet, loud, fond, tricky, criminal, heavenly, execrable, devouring, ominous, fervent, parching, nervous, soulless, stupefying, slight, careless, anxious, painful, sweet, refreshing, embarrassed, shy, mute, ravishing, holy, sacred, firm, trembling, electrifying, ecstatic, hurried, faithless, narcotic, feverish, immoderate, lascivious, libidinous, sisterly, brotherly and paradisiacal. The task seemed interminable, and he gave up at this stage. —Chicago Tribune.

Colors.

It is curious to notice that the sunlight passing through glass of one color is not only of that color. What is called the ordinary solar spectrum is produced by allowing a ray of sunlight to enter a narrow slit and pass through one or more prisms. If a bit of red glass be held over the slit, the whole length of the spectrum is not reddened. There is no color in the spectrum of the glass when that color does not exist in the ordinary (rainbow) spectrum. If the red glass be pretty pure, only red and a little orange are visible in the spectrum. All the rest is cut away. Wonderful is it also that the colors seen in natural objects are chiefly residuals left after internal absorption.

A tulip with green leaves can only be seen in pure light or in the corresponding colors of the spectrum. If it is placed in the red band of the spectrum, the flower shines brilliantly red, while the leaves shine dull red, not green. If moved to any other band of the spectrum, the red petals become black, and the green alters much.—Longman's Magazine.

Something He Didn't Know.

In the war with France, previous to the French revolution, an English drummer, not more than 15 years of age, having wandered from his camp too near the French lines, was seized and brought before the French commander. On being asked who he was by the general, he answered, "A drummer in the English service." This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for, and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he accordingly did. The Frenchman's suspicion being, however, not quite removed, he desired the drummer to beat a retreat. "A retreat, sir?" replied the youth. "I don't know what that is." The answer so pleased the French officer that he dismissed the drummer and wrote to his general commending his spirited behavior.—London Truth.

Byron and Women.

Byron and Shelley were as far asunder as can be imagined in their estimate of women. Byron considered them as men's inferiors. He held an absolutely oriental view of women. He was fond of saying that he did not think they had any right at the table with men and out to be shut up in seraglios, as they are in the east. No doubt a good deal of this was affectation, for a man who had traveled as much as he had was a rarity in those days, and he was very fond of airing his eastern experiences, but much of it was the real expression of his feelings.—"Chats With Jane Clermont," Nineteenth Century.

Welcome News.

Collector—Now, you've been owing me this money altogether too long. This is the last time I shall call with the bill!

Hardduppe—Indeed! Well, then, goodby! I had been in hopes of seeing you many more times.—Boston Traveller.

An Unpremeditated Joke.

Among the sanitary regulations drawn up by the school board at The Hague is the following: "Thoroughly clean the shell of each ear and the outer carduct as far as you can look down into it." This is likely to cause a good deal of useless twisting and turning of people's heads.—Giessener Anzeiger.

Marie Antoinette's Shawl.

Marie Antoinette's lace shawl which she gave on the scaffold to her father confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, is still in existence. The abbe, who emigrated, left it at his death to the Prelate Strobach in Breslau. It has since passed through the hands of two or three clergymen and was finally presented to the church at Neunedorf by Paster Heinrichs.—New York Sun.

MISERIES OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

In No Other Army Are the Men Treated With Such Barbarity.

With the exception of the regiments of the guards—a mere plaything of the czar—the Russian soldier is a miserable looking object, sickly and dressed in a uniform out of all proportion to his stature. He is wretchedly paid, always half famished, and, in fact, appears more qualified to be defended than to defend. One has not to go far to find the reason for this. The Russian commanders have, almost in every instance, sought their positions, not in the hope of proving useful to the state, but with an eye to the riches which will accrue to them in the shape of plunder from the government and from their unfortunate subordinates.

Forage, equipments, remounts and, lastly, the soldiers' rations offer ample scope for plunder, and these are the sources from which large fortunes are amassed. By regulation each battery must possess 58 horses, and the government provides the commander with the funds for the purchase of that number. As a matter of fact, however, only 40 horses are purchased. Returns showing the expenditure for the full number are forwarded to the commissariat department, and the difference finds its way into the commander's pocket. A somewhat similar system is followed in regard to the forage. The horses are kept on short allowance of hay and oats. The soldier, unable to obtain the requisite supply of forage from the proper quarter, is compelled to make up the deficiency by theft from the neighboring peasants.

Each soldier is entitled to one-quarter of a pound of meat, three pounds of black rye bread, one-third of a pound of groats and a farthing with which to buy such luxuries as salt and pepper. Even this scanty table furnishes its quota to the commander's pocket. In the first place the contractor for meat, by means of a tempting bribe, procures the acceptance of an article of the worst quality and not infrequently substitutes horse for ox flesh. In order to permit of a still further gain the commanders direct the dough to be well watered, and the bread issued to the soldier is consequently of the worst possible quality—pasty and half decomposed.

The flour saved by this watering process is accumulated and disposed of to private persons. The regulation quantity of groats resolves itself into about one spoonful. Reduced by hunger and starvation, it is no wonder that every Russian soldier suffers severely from one form or another of dyspepsia.

In no other army are such cruelties practiced upon soldiers as in that of Russia. The thrashings are interminable, and even trumpets or other musical instruments are made use of in these castigations. I have known a man to be thrown under a horse's feet for some imaginary offense, and I well recollect a case where a single blow of a fist of an officer ruptured the drum of a man's ear and rendered him deaf for life.—Spare Moments.

Intellect.

Hicks—They tell me that Munnimake is a smart financier.

Wicks—Smart? No name for it. He's the brightest intellect I ever knew. He's a phenomenon. Why, the other day a fellow came into Munnimake's office when Munnimake was all alone and demanded, at the point of a revolver, $100,000.

Hicks—Yes?

Wicks—He saw it was no use to refuse, so he drew his check for the full amount.

Hicks—Nothing very smart about that.

Wicks—But listen. After handing the fellow the check, Munnimake began to talk confidentially with the chap and actually induced him to invest the whole sum and $10,000 besides in A. Q. and W. bonds that ain't worth the paper they're printed on. That's what I call intellect.—Boston Transcript.

Singing to Those Who Are Ill.

A pastor has discovered a new power in visiting the sick. He has always read the Bible to them and prayed, but now, in addition, he sings some of the old familiar hymns. He finds that they carry a message of comfort to the heart more easily than anything else. Often when the brain is too weak to follow a passage of Scripture, or to listen to conversation, an old hymn softly sung brings smiles to the face and opens the way for a short prayer.—Boston Congregationalist.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

It Is Performed With Carbonic Acid Gas and Tobacco Smoke.

Coal, on burning incompletely in the air, yields oxide of carbon, a gas which is a very violent poison, and so much the more dangerous in that there is no odor to announce its presence. When, on the contrary, the combustion is complete, the gas produced is carbonic acid. Although less poisonous than oxide of carbon, it announces its presence by a slight prickling sensation in the nose and mouth, and although it now and then causes an accident it must not be forgotten that it is what gives seltzer water its so agreeable, refreshing and sharpish taste in summer and that makes beer and champagne foam.

The preparation of carbonic acid is very simple. Let us put a few pieces of chalk and some kind of acid (vinegar for example) into a bottle and close the latter with a cork provided with a tube to lead the disengaged gas to a receiver.

It may also be prepared by pouring water on a mixture of equal weights of powdered bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. This process is employed in families for the preparation of artificial seltzer water.

Upon uncorking a bottle of carbonic water and quickly closing it with a cork provided with a bent tube, a small quantity of carbonic acid gas quite sufficient for a few experiments may easily be procured.

By means of one of the producing apparatus mentioned above, let us introduce some carbonic acid into a large jar, but in such a way as not to fill the latter completely. Although the level of the gas cannot be perceived, since it is as colorless as air, it may be recognized approximately by means of a candle attached to a wire and lowered slowly until it is extinguished. This is the point of separation of the acid and air.

Let us then blow the smoke of a cigarette gently upon the surface of the gas, and we shall see it form waves and float, so to speak, upon the carbonic acid, and upon shaking the jar we shall see its level oscillate like that of a liquid, thanks to smoke blown upon it. In an instant we shall witness a curious phenomenon. The gas will diffuse itself in very visible wreaths upon a black ground, each of which terminates in a toadstoollike appendage. These vortexes will descend slowly to the bottom of the jar.—Paris Illustration.

Stuttering by Telephone.

An Alleghany man who has difficulty in making himself understood in ordinary conversation, owing to some peculiarity in his speech, had occasion to call up a friend by telephone. His acquaintance also had an impediment in his speech. When the first question was asked, the one who received it did not know what was said any more than he knew what his gas bill for the next month would be. He called for a repetition. The inquirer thought this an answer to his question, so he also asked the man to try again. They kept on for fully 20 minutes, firing the same request backward and forward, neither understanding the other. Finally "Central" interposed with, "I beg pardon, gentlemen, but there is another who would like to use this line, and I think with you two it is a case of hoss and hoss." It suddenly dawned on the men at the two ends of the wire that "Central" was about right, and they rang off.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Peddlers In Japan.

The horse is practically unknown in Japan, and the peddlers must carry their wares on their shoulders. Those who sell food carry it about in square boxes slung over each shoulder on a large pole. In one box is usually a charcoal furnace, with a pot of soup over it. The other contains a sort of curd, made of beans, which is sold in square slices that look like clear salt pork. On selling a slice the dealer transfixes it with a stick and besmears it with the soup, which is red and so thick as to form a paste.

The vender of sweetmeats often carries his goods on his head in a box surmounted with paper flowers. He beats a drum as he goes along, and the children, who seem always happy and smiling in Japan, gather about him. The toy peddler has a little cart (everything in Japan is little) covered with paper windmills or other paper decorations.

In the country districts no other street merchant is so frequently seen as the lamp dealer, who has a box of lamps over one shoulder and one of chimneys over the other. He stops everywhere, and it would seem that the Japanese, like Goethe, want "mehr licht." Close at this dealer's heels follows the kerosene merchant, with can and measure.—Washington Star.

Rousseau's Affectation.

Rousseau lived long on his fifth floor in Paris, forgotten by the world which he affected to despise, and from affectation really shunned, when an accident happened to him in one of his solitary walks. He was met in a narrow part of the street by M. de Fargeau, driving very fast in his carriage, and in his attempt to get out of the way was pushed down by a large Danish dog running before the horses. M. de Fargeau immediately stopped his coach and hastened to assist the person whom his dog had thus knocked down, but when he saw it was the author of "Emilius" he renewed his apologies and attentions.

The next day he sent to ask after Rousseau.

"Tell your master to chain up his dog," was the only answer.—Paris Journal.

His Friends.

Our two little boys were being taught their prayers. Side by side they knelt and repeated in unison until "God bless all my friends" was reached, when Reid jumped up. "They're not your friends—my friends!" "No, my friends!" said his brother until a perfect rough and tumble fight ensued and both were put to bed. All after awhile was quiet, and little John was talking to himself. "Dear Lord, can't I have friends of my own? and if not I don't want any. Brozzer always wants what I got."—New York Advertiser.

The Cat's Eye.

The cat's eye stone, now prized as an ornament, is a very different thing from the ancient cat's eye, or eye stone, of India, an agate cut so as to show the so called eye or eyes. It is supposed by some that this latter was used as money in some parts of India four centuries ago, and specimens found today have an interest to numismatics.—Chicago Herald.

If eggs are good, they will immediately sink to the bottom of a basin of water. If they are bad, they will float to the top. This test is a very good one when you wish to boil eggs in the shell and are afraid of the quality.

It is difficult for the belated clubman to realize that the towering female who stands at the head of the stairs is the timid little girl who once fainted in his arms at the sight of a mouse.

Happiness when at a distance appears so great as to touch the sky. When it enters our door, it so dwindles that very often we no longer recognize it.

Fashionable Young Lady (detaching her hair before retiring)—What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil!

The antecedent of the artistic rattle used in our orchestras was a gourd with half a dozen pebbles in it.

THEY WOULD NOT DIE.

Stories of Two Women Who Were Very Near to Death.

One of the earliest wrecks recorded on the coast of America was that of a Dutch vessel on Sandy Hook in 1620. The captain, passengers and crew contrived to evade the Indians and in the long boat arrived safely in New York, excepting a man and a woman named Van Princis. He was wounded at the time of the wreck and had to be left behind with his faithful young wife, Penelope. By her aid he managed to find a shelter in the neighboring woods, where she nursed him until they were discovered by the savages.

Tigers could not have been more merciless to these helpless castaways. They murdered the husband, and cleaving the woman's skull and fearfully slashing her body left her for dead, as they supposed. But she seems to have possessed a constitution of iron, for she revived and crept into a hollow tree, where she actually kept alive seven days. On the seventh day a deer passed her with arrows sticking in its side. This was evidence that the Indians were at hand. Rendered desperate by hunger and pain, and preferring immediate death to a continuance of this lingering starvation, the young woman crawled forth from her asylum as two Indians reached the spot.

One was for finishing her at once with a blow of his tomahawk, but the elder Indian, moved perhaps by a shrewd desire to profit, interposed, took her to his wigwam and by the application of simples cured her wounds. When she was able to bear the journey, he took her to New York. There she was ransomed for what was a very large sum according to the price of captives in the Indian stock exchange. This most remarkable heroine afterward married Richard Stout and died in 1712 at the age of 110, after seeing 502 of her descendants.

Her story reminds me of an episode of Margaret Erskine, who was laid in the family vault apparently dead. A ring left on her finger had attracted the cupidity of two of the attendants at her funeral. They invaded the vault, and in order to remove the ring cut the finger. She started up in her coffin. Horror stricken, the robbers fled, and she walked home in her shroud and tapped on the door. Her husband recognized her knock and ran to the door, saying, "It is my Margaret!" Her son, the famous Lord Erskine, was born a year after his mother's funeral.—Worthington's Magazine.

The Shortest Twilight.

The period of twilight shortens toward the equator and lengthens toward the poles. In other words, the less the thickness of the air through which the rays of the setting sun have to pass the sooner darkness comes. From this it naturally follows that the region of the shortest twilight is the one which is situated nearest to the equator and at the greatest elevation.

These two conditions are combined in the region in which stands Quito, the capital of Ecuador. The plateau is 9,442 feet above the level of the sea. It is also surrounded by mountains, 20 peaks, 11 of which rise beyond the snow line, being visible from the streets of the city. Added to this it is only 15 miles south of the equator; hence it has a shorter twilight than any other spot on the equator, partly because of the elevation and partly because the western mountains intercept the rays of the setting sun and so cause darkness to follow daylight with greater rapidity than at any other spot on earth. —Science.

Women of Muscle.

In the time of Louis XV there was an actress engaged at the Theatre Francais—Mlle. Gauthier—who could break a coin between the fingers of one hand and roll a silver plate into the form of a cup of conical shape. No one could bear the pressure of her hand, and only Maurice de Saxe, one of the strongest men of his time, was able to open her closed hand.

In the same century there lived in England a woman, Miss Bettie Thompson, who could break chains with her hand.

Miss Kerra, a young mulatto woman, who appeared in most of the capitals in Europe, was, we believe, the first to perform the feat, while hanging with the bend of her knees in a trapeze, of holding a man at his belt with her teeth and turning him rapidly round with her hands.—New York Journal.

Death For Killing a Cat.

A law of one of the old Saxon kings of England decreed that the killing of a cat was punishable by death, and curious as it may seem this law was in existence until less than 50 years ago. Both the old Welsh and the English laws concurred in a curious penalty for killing the king's cat, "the guardian of the royal barn." The offender was muleted in a heap of corn sufficient to cover the defunct animal when held up by the tip of its tail with its whiskers touching the floor.—New York Sun.

His Epitaph.

Mrs. Harris of Topeka has erected a fine granite monument over the head of her husband's grave. It bears this simple inscription: "Died of Delerium Tremens."—St. Louis Republic.

The Question of Volition.

M. Van Hamel represented, I dare say rightly, as "a savant of the first order," sought at the Brussels congress to demolish liberty of volition by the following argument, "If you are in a restaurant and choose between two plats, it is not your free will but your stomach which speaks" ("Actes," etc., page 272). The argument seems to me most unfortunate for M. Van Hamel's purpose. No doubt in a mere animal the stomach would ordinarily decide whether he should not devour food that came in his way.

I say "ordinarily," for a well trained dog would often be influenced by the recollection that his master had forbidden him to eat this or that.

But when a man orders his dinner at a restaurant other voices besides that of the stomach are wont to make themselves heard—the voice of his physician, for example, if he is a dyspeptic or gouty; of his religion, if he practices one into which dietary prescriptions enter; of his purse, unless he is prepared to dine regardless of expense. In making up his mind, as the significant phrase is, what he will select, he will choose between the motives which thus speak to him, and such choice is what we mean by free will.—Contemporary Review.

Zinc In Germany.

The fact is not generally known perhaps that more zinc is produced in Germany than in any other country in the world. According to Kuhlow's recent estimate, the annual exportation amounts to some 28,000 tons. The main production district is claimed for upper Silesia, where the metal is made from calamine, and also more and more from zinc blende by distillation, and the smelting of zinc blende has led here, as in other places, to the establishment of very perfect arrangements for utilizing and preventing the deleterious effects of the sulphurous acid generated in roasting such ore.

Further, though the smelting of zinc is a matter of much difficulty in most localities, on account of the presence of other metals in the ore, this trouble is overcome, it seems, by a careful preparation of the ores and purification of the zinc obtained. By the use, too, of regenerative gas heating furnaces and well adapted condensers the cost of production has been reduced and loss of metal prevented. With the smelting of the zinc a small production of cadmium is connected.—New York Sun.

Is Advertising Read?

Brooklyn women may not find the advertising pages the most attractive part of the newspapers, but they certainly read every word of them. One day a big retail house advertised a sale of shoes at an astonishingly low price. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning there were several hundred women in the shoe department, and by noon there wasn't a pair left in the store. Women who did not get around until the afternoon grieved sorely, and when on the next day a rival house advertised another sale of shoes at 3 cents below the price asked on the preceding day several thousands of Brooklyn women determined not to be left. At 8 o'clock in the morning several thousand women were crowding into the store, and there was almost a riot when it was discovered that the shopgirls had taken advantage of the opportunity and were already trying on the most desirable part of the stock still remaining.—New York Mail and Express.

Years Didn't Count.

Napoleon, in the course of his Italian campaign, took a Hungarian battalion prisoners. The colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting, by rapid and desultory attacks on the flank, the rear, the lines of communication, etc., concluding by saying that he fought in the army of Maria Theresa. "You must be old," said Napoleon. "Yes, I am either 60 or 70," was the reply.

"Why, colonel," remarked the Corsican, "you have certainly lived long enough to know how to count years a little more closely." "General," said the Hungarian, "I reckon my money, my shirts and my horses, but as for my years I know that nobody will want to steal them, and that I shall never lose one of them." —Paris Journal.

Facts About Coal Supply.

Of all the coal mined in the world from the beginning of this century to the present time Great Britain has produced one-half. In 1891 she mined 36 per cent of the world's product, while the United States produced 33 per cent. The United States is increasing its output of coal at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, while the increase in Great Britain is less than 2 per cent. The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and decreasing in the United States. England exports 31 per cent of her total product of coal, while the United States exports less than 1 per cent.—London Tit-Bits.

A Rare Coin.

W. E. McElwee of Rockwood, Tenn., describes a coin found in an Indian mound in that county as bearing on one side an urn burning incense and on the other a fig or olive branch, with the words in Hebrew, "Shekel of Israel." The coin is of brass and is in a fair state of preservation.

Pittsburg's Finest Tree.

The greatest beauty of a tree is its form. This is never so beautiful as when given ample space for development. There is an excellent example of the truth of this assertion in the magnificent purple beach on the grounds of Judge Mellon, Negley avenue, East End. This tree has never been pruned, and its spreading branches completely hide a circular space of ground fully 40 feet in diameter. It is admired by thousands and is easily the finest tree in Pittsburg and one of the finest in the state.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Iconoclasts.

Iconoclasts were image breakers. The controversy respecting images, which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about A. D. 300, was begun about A. D. 726 and occasioned much disturbance and loss of life in the eastern empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year and enforced them with great vigor in 736. The controversy was carried on in the church, and the schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, A. D. 787. The iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the eighth general council at Constantinople, A. D. 876-70, and this controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images were destroyed in England and Scotland during the reformation and in the civil war—1641-8—and on each occasion the destroyers assumed the name of iconoclasts.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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Seen those $20.00 Suits?

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SUITS FROM $20.00 UP!
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Keeps the very best grades of

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at his saloon and restaurant, at the Old Stand, First Street

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Proprietor of

THE LEADING HORSE SHOEING SHOP

IN THE CITY.

FANCY SHOEING A SPECIALTY

RARE AND UNIQUE PLANTS

A New Collection for 60cts.

Containing one each of three species of choice Palm, an Orchid, a fine Amaryllis bulb, two species of Air Plants and some beautiful Long Spanish Moss. All sent postpaid for only 60c. They are worth twice the sum asked. This SPECIAL OFFER is made simply to introduce our goods. Why not take advantage of it? Our catalogue of tropical plants will prove of interest to those who have not seen it. Address R. D. HOYT, American Exotic Nurseries, Seven Oaks, Florida. 88tf

SPECIAL!

Men's Low Shoes.

Dongola, Tipped, St. Louis Toe, Pump Sole, Oxfords, worth $2.00, while they last $1.25.

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General Brokers,

157 and 159 Hennepin Ave.

THIS IS OUR BARGAIN WEEK. Shoes, Clothing, Carpets, bought at a Bankrupt Sale, which we will sell at ⅓ their original cost. Dressers, Comodes, Beds, Springs, Chairs, Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, Harnesses, cheap.

Auction Saturday Afternoon.

TAYLOR & WHEATON.

Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices!

Sky Lights, Metal Ceilings, Slate, Tin, Corrugated Iron,

Steel and Tile Roofing!

Iron Shutters and Doors, also the Celebrated Kelsey

CORRUGATED FURNACE!

Estimates furnished on all kinds of Sheet Metal Work.

STERLING, ILLS.,

117 West Third Street.

If you want a room Whitewashed or a portrait painted, McKenney's workmen can do it, 16 and 18 First Street.

When Lovely Woman Stoops to Folly,

and continues to use the old-fashioned, so-called soaps, which destroy clothing and clean nothing; soaps which are costly at any price, ineffective, labor-increasing and wasteful, instead of using

Santa Claus Soap,

And Finds Too Late that Men Betray,

bad temper when their collars, cuffs and shirts, and the household linen, are ruined by cheap, wretched soaps;

What Charm can Soothe her Melancholy?

Why! Santa Claus Soap

To-Be-Sure!!

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., - - Chicago.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

A confidence man whom he had arrested shot Special Agent George C. Newcomb, of the Western Indiana railway, fatally, and in his dying statement he says he believes that Special Agent Maxwell, of the Grand Trunk, is implicated in the shooting, he being in a conspiracy with the confidence men to rob passengers.

A small tumor has been removed from Emperor William's cheek, no anæsthetic being used.

The recanvass of the votes cast in Michigan on the salary amendment shows that measure to have been lost at the 1891 election instead of carried as supposed. The mistake has caused many hearts to ache.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar has written a letter to the Argentine (Kan.) Republic severely criticising Susan B. Anthony and Miss Laura Johns and calling upon them to retire from the leadership of the woman's suffrage campaign in that state.

The Missouri prohibition state convention nominated the following ticket: Supreme court judge, R. B. Robinson; superintendent of schools, Miss Ellen Morris; railroad commissioner, P. C. Yates.

A 2-year-old child of Nathan Shue, of Mowequa, Ills., died in two hours after drinking a cup of concentrated lye.

Obituary: At Naperville, Ills., John Rehm, aged 96. At Alton, Ills., Captain Abrams, aged 70. At Madison, Ind., Christian Garber, aged 71. At Amesbury, Mass., Captain Nathan Peters, who had been a Free Mason since 1825.

Mrs. Kate Bradford, the Brooklyn financier who swindled relatives and friends out of thousands of dollars and then disappeared from her home, at 658 Bedford avenue on May 8, after writing a farewell letter to her husband in which she expressed an intention of drowning herself, is said to be at Los Angeles, Cal.

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge has declined to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Fulton, Ills.

The most costly medicine in the world is metallic gallium, which is worth $100,000 a pound.

A Coxey commonweal army that has just left LaPorte, Ind., is composed almost entirely of Poles, led by one Sobieski. It is going to ask congress to stop immigration.

A railroad train in Spain recently made a run of twenty-five miles in a little over an hour, and the papers are full of jubilant articles about the achievement.

It is computed that sixty-seven people die and seventy are born every minute.

Melville Glover, a prominent farmer and justice of the peace living near Guthrie, O. T., was bitten by a rat ten days ago. The bite scarcely drew blood, but in two days he was taken sick and is now a raving maniac.

The Appeal Against Jenkins' Order.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The United States court of appeals has decided that the appeal of the labor organizations from Judge Jenkins' order forbidding them to quit work on the Northern Pacific will not go direct to the United States supreme court, as suggested by the counsel for the company's receivers. The court decided to hear oral arguments on the appeal itself, and set the case peremptorily for Monday.

Another Railway Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 2.—The Toledo, Charleston and St. Louis Railroad company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The road runs from Eugene, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ills.; principal office at Charleston, Ills.

She Had a Right to Shoot Him.

HURON, S. D., June 2.—At a trial before Justice Grant Mrs. Burchard was acquitted for shooting her husband, evidence showing that he beat and knocked her to the floor before she fired at him.

Lowest Priced Gas in the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 2.—The directors of the Springfield Gas company have reduced the price of gas from $1.50 to $1 per 1,000 feet. This is the cheapest rate for gas in this state.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, warmer weather; southwesterly winds; probably fair tomorrow. For Michigan—Generally fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer during the day; variable winds. For Wisconsin—Cloudy and unsettled weather; much warmer in eastern portion; westerly winds, becoming variable. For Iowa—Generally fair weather; probably cooler tomorrow; variable winds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Money on call easy. Offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills 488¼@489 for demand and 487½ for sixty days; posted rates 488½@490. Commercial bills 486¾.

Silver certificates 64@65; no sale; bar silver 61¾. Mexican dollars 51⅝.

United States bonds, 5's regular, 117¾; do 5's coupons, 117¾@118; do 4's regular, 112½@113; 4's coupons, 113¾@114; do 2's, 96; Pacific 6's of '95, 100½ bid.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, June 1.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—June, opened 54c, closed 53⅝c; July, opened 55¾c, closed 55c; September, opened 57¼c, closed 56¾c. Corn—June, opened 37¾c, closed 37⅞c; July, opened 38c; closed 37⅞c, September, opened 39¼c, closed 38⅝c. Oats—June, opened 34c, closed 34¾c; July, opened 31¾c, closed 31¾c; September, opened 26⅝c, closed 26⅞c. Pork—June, opened $11.77½, closed $11.77½; July, opened $11.85, closed $11.82½; September, opened $11.97½, closed $12.02½. Lard—June, opened $6.70, closed $6.70.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator, 16@16½c per lb; fancy dairy, 13@14c; packing stock, 8@9c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10@10½c per dozen. Live poultry—Chickens, 7@7½c per lb; ducks, 8@8c; turkeys, 8@8c; geese, $3.00@4.00 per dozen. Potatoes—Burbanks, 75@80c per bu; Rurals, 70@75c; mixed stock, 60@75c; new potatoes, Louisiana, $3.00@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $5.00@6.00 per bbl. Strawberries—Centrals, $2.25@2.75 per case; common to good, $1.0@2.00. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, 11½@12½c; broken comb, 10@11c; dark comb, good condition, 10@10½c; strained California, 8@8c per pound.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 1.

Live stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,000; sales ranged at $4.25@4.60 pigs, $4.50@4.75 light, $4.40@4.55 rough packing, $4.40@4.80 mixed, and $4.60@4.65 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Receipts for the day, 6,500; quotations ranged at $4.20@4.45 choice to extra shipping steers, $3.90@4.20 good to choice do, $3.60@3.85 fair to good, $3.50@3.70 common to medium do, $3.00@3.75 butchers' steers, $2.75@3.40 stockers, $3.20@3.70 feeders, $1.00@3.25 cows, $2.00@3.00 heifers, $2.00@3.40 bulls, $2.70@3.00 Texas steers, and $2.50@3.00 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the day, 8,000; prices ranged at $4.75@4.65 western $3.00@3.85 Texans, $2.00@4.80 natives, and $3.00@5.30 lambs.

FORMED LIKE A FISHHOOK.

Bermuda, a Collection of Islands Little Known to America.

The Bermuda islands produce something besides onions, the popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Louis Bagger described in a very interesting lecture the islands and related their history. Bermuda (pronounced Bermooda, not Bermewda) is 766 miles almost due southeast from New York and less than 700 miles due east from Hatteras. A steamer leaving New York Thursday afternoon reaches there on Sunday. Bermuda, or the Bermuda islands, for there are 365 of them, is in the form of a fishhook lying on its back. The steamer sights the easternmost point at night and lies to until morning, when a pilot conducts her to the anchorage. There she waits until permission has been received from the governor for the landing of her passengers. The magnetic telegraph is not used, but a series of semiphores with yardarms. Then the vessel is slowly taken around the inside curve of the fishhook until Hamilton, midway between the extremities, is reached. It being Sunday, the passengers are allowed to disembark, but the cattle on board, of which there is bound to be a load, cannot land until Monday. Nor are the mails and papers from New York distributed. The Sabbath is rigorously observed.

For a person needing mental or physical rest the Bermudas are highly recommended. For consumptives they are not beneficial. There are no amusements beyond amateur theatricals. Riding and driving about the islands or sailing along the coast in steam launches—these are the recreations of the visitor and resident. It is a paradise for the cyclist. The roads are as smooth as asphalt. They are the bedrock coral and are leveled with planes. Five minutes after a hand shower they are as dry as a parlor floor. There is very little beach. The bluffs rise sharply from the ocean. Frowning from the bluffs are 43 forts, making the island, or "mainland," as the principal island is called, absolutely impregnable. It is the strongest fortified place in the world, not excepting Gibraltar. The islands are further protected by numerous sunken reefs, which prevent vessels from approaching closely, except through the known channels. The principal island is 24 miles from end to end and contains about 15,000 persons.

The houses are all constructed of white stone taken from the quarries and sawed into shape. It is cut easily. Roofs are all made of the same material, the stone being cut into thin slabs and laid like slate. An interesting industry is the growing of Easter lilies for all parts of the world.

During the civil war Bermuda was the coaling and supply station for blockade runners, and St. George, the sleepy town on the east coast, was the richest place in the universe. Gold rolled in the streets, and even the laborer had champagne for dinner. The trips of these blockade runners were so profitable that the vessel could be lost on the third venture, and the owners would still be ahead.—Washington Star.

Criminals Dread It.

The malefactors of a country where the French system of identification has been adopted are the first to realize the impossibility of escaping its records. Naturally they seek new territory. Thus the pickpockets of Paris have been materially decreased since anthropometry began its reign at the Palais de Justice. From 65 in 1885 their number fell to 14 in 1890. This exodus of old offenders from France was sensibly felt in police courts of the neighboring countries, especially in Belgium, and when the latter country adopted the Bertillon system Switzerland at once followed. She saw that otherwise she was going to receive all the incorrigibles and vagabonds of both countries. The professor of penal law at the University of Bern said in 1890:

"There is no more powerful motive for not committing a crime than the assurance that it will be followed by punishment."

So powerful is the method considered by penal authorities that there has been a repeated demand that it be made international in all civilized countries.—McClure's Magazine.

Making Postage Stamps Rare.

A Brussels stamp collector's paper asserts that a certain Don Juan Cardillas in Montevideo, who had been collecting the blue postage stamps of 5 centimes with the figure of General Santos, issued in Uruguay in 1883, for a long time and had purchased about 100,000 of these stamps for the sum of 15,000 francs, called together all the members of the Society of Postage Stamp Collectors and asked them whether they knew of a means of making postage stamps rare. On their replying that they knew of none he struck a match and set on fire all the stamps he had collected, which he kept in a wire basket.

He Knew Already.

Father—So Johnny's been smoking, has he? The little villain! I'll teach him to smoke at his age!

Johnny's Little Brother—You needn't, pa. He knows how already and kin blow the smoke trough his nose.—Boston Traveller.

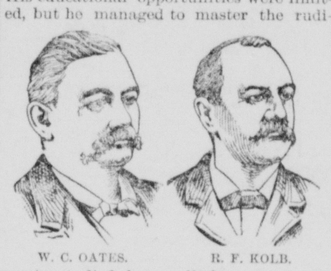
OATES AGAINST KOLB.

A Battle Royal For the Governorship of Alabama.

The nomination of Colonel William C. Oates for governor of Alabama in the Democratic convention at Montgomery the other day closed one of the liveliest preliminary canvasses in the history of the party and marked the opening of a gubernatorial campaign which promises to exceed any of its predecessors in excitement and importance. Reuben F. Kolb, the farmers' candidate, who is Colonel Oates' chief opponent, was defeated after a hot contest by Governor Jones two years ago. He is conducting an active campaign now, and its activity and interest will wax until the polls close on Aug. 6.

Colonel Oates is pretty well known to the American people, as he is now serving his seventh term in the national house of representatives and has been quite active in the deliberations of that body. Before going to congress he served in the Alabama house of representatives and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1872.

Mr. Oates is a native Alabamian and was born in Abbeville Nov. 30, 1835. His educational opportunities were limited, but he managed to master the rudi-



W. C. OATES. R. F. KOLB.

ments, studied law a little and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861 and retired as colonel in 1864 after having lost his right arm before Richmond in the twenty-seventh battle he was engaged in. When the war broke out, he owned three or four slaves and was pretty comfortably fixed for those days. When it closed, his slaves had been liberated, and he had no means whatever. He set to work to practice law, but found it rather uphill work at first. However, he won his first case, with a fee of $25, and other and more remunerative cases followed. He is now reckoned one of the most successful lawyers in Alabama.

Reuben F. Kolb, the Populist candidate for governor, is 53 years old and has a robust constitution, which admirably fits him for hard campaigning. He is an Alabamian born and bred and has spent all his life in the state except while he was in the army. He was a Eufaula farmer's boy and entered Howard college, at Marion, at the age of 16. From there he went to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in June, 1859. Then he returned home and went to farming and has continued in that vocation ever since. In 1860 he married Miss Mary C. Cragill of Eufaula, and three children have blessed their union.

Mr. Kolb served through the first year of the war as a private and then went home and organized Kolb's battery of artillery, which fought through the war. After Appomattox he resumed his agricultural pursuits and soon became known as a successful scientific farmer. For a good many years he has been shipping cotton seed and watermelon seed all over the world. In 1879 he was appointed a trustee for the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn. About five years ago Governor Seay appointed him commissioner of agriculture, and he was reappointed in 1889, serving in that capacity for four years. He left the regular Democratic party in 1892.

SENATOR QUAY'S NEW HOUSE.

He Is About to Build a Home In Washington.

The number of senators who own their own homes in Washington is already large and is constantly increasing, as the joys of hotel life soon pall on the taste, and it is sometimes hard to rent a satisfactory residence at the capital. One of the prospective additions to the list of householders is Senator M. S. Quay, who is about to build a handsome house on K street, northwest. Senator Quay's new residence will be a substantial and thoroughly comfortable home. It will be finished in November and presided over next season by the senator's wife.

The house is to be three stories in height, with a finished basement and attic. The entrance of molded and ornamental brick is circular in design and leads into a broad hallway, artistically finished in oak. To the right is a roomy library, which will no doubt serve as the senator's den, and directly opposite are the drawing, music and dining rooms, which can be

SENATOR QUAY'S PROJECTED WASHINGTON HOUSE.

thrown into one spacious apartment. These rooms correspond with the hallway in the oak finish. The family sitting room is on the second floor. The remainder of that floor and the one above will be used for sleeping apartments, with a liberal supply of large closets, so essential to the happiness of good housewives.

The luxurious bathrooms will be an especial feature of the house. There are three—two on the second floor and one on the third. They are to be handsomely finished with white tiling and marble. The kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms are located in the basement.

The house will be well adopted for entertaining, but as Senator Quay and his family care little for society it will more than likely be the scene of small gatherings instead of large fashionable functions. Senator Quay is now living at the Hotel Normandie. For a number of years his family occupied the large square house at the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, northwest.

Mrs. George W. Childs of Philadelphia is about to build a mansion in Washington on a lot a few doors from Senator Quay's new house. It will be four stories in height, with an exterior of buff brick and terra cotta and an elaborately decorated interior. When completed, the mansion will cost $125,000 and will be one of the handsomest in the city.

LIONIZED IN LONDON.

A White Baboon From Africa Visits the English Metropolis.

The English people are a race of hero worshipers and are never satisfied without some new prodigy on whom to lavish their admiration and attentions. This trait is quite pronounced in the Londoner, who alternately lionizes and neglects the newest statesman or actress, author or military hero. His interest in things marvelous is not limited to human phenomena, and he not infrequently con-

THE WHITE BABOON.

descends to treat with distinguished consideration certain notable representatives of the animal kingdom that may be brought to his insular attention. The latest and most popular London hero of this sort is a white baboon just imported from the Transvaal.

This animal is a representative of a species extremely rare—so rare indeed that not only is this the only specimen in captivity, but its existence has been regarded as chimerical. It was captured two years ago from its mother, when quite a baby, by a party of Trek Boers in the Murchisas Range district of Johannesberg. Since that time the baby has developed into a full grown baboon of nearly 4 feet in height. During the voyage from the cape it suffered terribly from seasickness, but has now quite recovered its health and activity. The fur is perfectly white and very long. In spite of its mature age milk is still its favorite food.

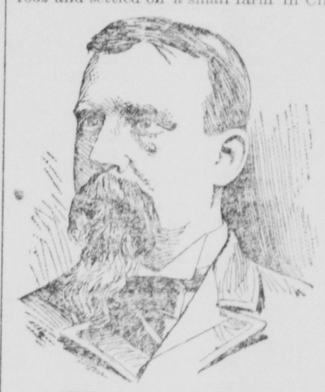
Baboons are very numerous in South Africa and give the Boer farmers a great deal of trouble by their mischievous depredations. They visit the plantations in large bodies and carry off vegetables and fruits to their retreats in the mountains. They are strict vegetarians and live on the fruits of these marauding expeditions, but they also seem to take great delight in wantonly destroying things they have no use for. As they are very strong and ferocious the farmers fear to follow them to their retreats, and they are too cute to get caught when they venture abroad. They never travel singly and always post sentinels to guard against surprise when robbing the farms. Hunters who have shot them say their death agonies are exactly like those of human beings, and their cries of distress are pitiful in the extreme.

Baboons are not easily tamed, but it can be done if they are captured in infancy. They are great imitators and may be taught many amusing tricks. They are also very mischievous and are liable to destroy anything they can lay their paws on if suffered to go at large. As these animals are very susceptible to cold and seldom live long when removed from their native tropical climate, London is not likely to long enjoy the antics of its unique white baboon.

LAWYER AND MILITIAMAN.

How General Daniel H. Hastings Made His Reputation.

General Daniel Hartman Hastings, Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is one of the thousands of men of Scotch-Irish parentage who have distinguished themselves in American politics. His father came from Ireland in 1832 and settled on a small farm in Clin-



GENERAL DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

ton county, Pa., where, by thrift and industry, he reared a family of nine children. There Daniel Hastings was born on Feb. 26, 1849, and there he acquired his education, such as it was, at the public schools and by diligent study at the home fireside.

Young Hastings was a hard student and made such progress that at the age of 14 he was granted a teacher's certificate, and during the next four years he was occupied in study and in teaching country schools. At the end of that time he was made principal of the high school at Bellefonte, which position he filled for eight years. In the meantime he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1875.

He entered actively into practice and soon developed a marked interest in politics. He was a warm friend of General Beaver and worked hard for him in the gubernatorial campaign of 1882, when Pattison was first elected governor. Not disheartened by defeat, he presented Beaver's name to the Republican state convention of 1886 and asked and secured his renomination. This time General Beaver was elected. In 1888 General Hastings was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago and placed Senator Sherman in nomination for the presidency.

General Hastings entered the militia in 1877 and was soon made paymaster of the Fifth regiment, with the rank of captain. He served on the staff of General Beaver, then a division commander, during the riots of 1877, accompanying the command to Altoona. He received regular and rapid promotion, and in 1884 he was elected colonel of the Fifth regiment. In 1887 he resigned his commission and was appointed adjutant general of Pennsylvania.

On hearing of the great Johnstown flood June 1, 1889, he started at once for the scene of disaster and arrived there at 4 p. m. He took off his coat and went to work and was by general consent placed in charge of the relief corps. He subsequently assumed command of the state troops ordered to Johnstown. His services in this crisis brought him prominently before the people of the state, and the next year he was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, but was defeated in the convention by George A. Delamater.

General Hastings was married in 1877 to Miss Jane Armstrong Rankin. He is a Methodist and is a trustee of the church at Bellefonte, where he lives.

Colored Catholics.

There are 160,000 negro Catholics in the United States.

The job department of THE TELEGRAPH has just received a full sample line of elegant and handsomely embossed cards and stationery, of very latest styles, especially designed for graduating classes and literary society invitations. Call and see them and get prices.

Something wrong when you tire too easily. Something wrong when the skin is not clear and smooth. Something wrong when the Blood is impure. Everything right when you take De Witts Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. D. S. Horton, druggist. d&w

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

What makes a house a home? The mother well, the children rosy, the father in good health and good humor. All brought about by the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself For sale by D. S. Horton, druggist. d&w

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

One of our customers who had been troubled with rheumatism for a number of years was cured by one 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. We consider it the best preparation in the market for that disease. J. C. CASTO & SON, Druggists, Jackson C. H., W. Va. Persons troubled with rheumatism shoud give this remedy a trial. One applican relieves the pain. For sale by E. M. Bonnell & Co., Druggists.

"Orange Blossom" is safe and harmless as a flax seed poultice. Any lady can use it herself. Sold by D. S. Horton, druggist 4

De Witt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood from impurities and disease. It does this and more. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. It recommends itself. For sale by Tillson & Hayday, druggist. d&w

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is sold, and Pitcher sells it. dw

Send for free copy of The OREAD of Mt. Carroll Seminary, (Carroll Co., Ill.) examine carefully before choosing your school to patronize. Look up its ad on page 4. 32&33dwtf

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best.

LOCKEFORD, CAL., April 21, 1894.

Having been troubled with frequent colds during the past few years, I have from time to time used the various cough medicines in common use. I have arrived at the conclusion that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best, and now use it in preference to any other. ASA WARDROBE

This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and effects a permanent cure. It is also without an equal for croup and whooping cough. For sale by E. M. Bonnell & Co., Druggists.

"Orange Blossom" the common sense Female Remedy, draws out pain and soreness. Sold by D. S. Horton, druggist. 3

If dull, spiritless and stupid; If your blood is thick and sluggish; If your appetite is capricious and uncertain. You need a Sarsaparilla. For best results take De Witt's. It recommends itself. For sale by D. S. Horton, druggist. d&w

A Timely Bit of Advice.

In these times of grip and pneumonia it is of great importance that we should know where to look for a safe and sure remedy. A slight cold may become a serious one, the scarcely noticeable pain in the chest is too often the forerunner of pneumonia. The first cough many lead to consumption (a cough is always dangerous.) Never neglect a cold or cough for even one day, but get at once, as a safe and sure remedy, Kemp's Balsam the best cough cure, which is recommended on all sides. It should be kept in the house regularly to avoid delay when needed. It is sold at all the drug stores. d&w

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use *cheap paints*. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Southern," "Red Seal,"
"Collier,"
"Shipman," "Fahnestock."

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Is as safe and harmless as a flax seed poultice. It acts like a poultice, drawing out fever and pain, and curing all diseases peculiar to ladies.

"Orange Blossom" is a pastile, easily used at any time; it is applied right to the parts. Every lady can treat herself with it.

Mailed to any address upon receipt of $1. Dr. J. A. McGill & Co. 4 Panorama Place, Chicago, Ill.

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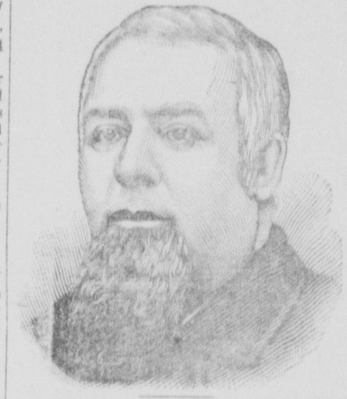

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One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the secretary of the United States treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He writes one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

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Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and most practical teacher in the United States."

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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RARE AND UNIQUE PLANTS

A New Collection for 60cts.

Containing one each of three species of choice Palm, an Orchid, a fine Amaryllis bulb, two species of Air Plants and some beautiful Long Spanish Moss. All sent postpaid for only 60c. They are worth twice the sum asked. This SPECIAL OFFER is made simply to introduce our goods. Why not take advantage of it? Our catalogue of tropical plants will prove of interest to those who have not seen it. Address R. D. HOYT American Exotic Nurseries, Seven Oaks, Florida. 88tf

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6 Grand New Crozy Cannas, $1.
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Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Dubuque, Iowa.

YOUR BOY will look trim and tip top, if he is clothed—back, legs, head and feet—with The Hub's

"HEAD TO FOOT" BOY'S OUTFIT FOR $5.00

It's an unusual offer—includes A FULL SUIT OF CLOTHES,

Ages 5 to 15 years—every thread all wool—double breasted coat—pants made with double knees—double seats—taped seams (will outwear 2 pairs of the usual kind)—A Stanley cap, made like illustration—to match the suit—and A Pair of Shoes of solid leather, first-class, strong and neat,—the entire head-to-foot outfit for $5.00.

Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination to any part of the United States if $1.00 deposit is sent with order. If not satisfactory we agree to refund the purchase price. Samples of cloth FREE. In ordering include 65c postage.

THE HUB, Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers and Shoers. CHICAGO, ILL. State and Jackson St.

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED BY
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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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TERMS:
Per Week.....10cts | Per Year.....$5.00
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Telephone, - - - Number 5

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
Atl'e Ex.	3:28 am...A	O'v Lm't.	1:17 am...A
D'v Lm't.	5:26 am...A	Pac't Ex.	2:06 am...A
O'v Lm't.	6:42 am...A	Cinc. Ps.	11:59 am...C
Sterl'g Ps.	7:10 am...C	Om'a Ex.	3:56 pm...C
Chi'g Ex	10:45 am...C	Strlg. Ps.	7:24 pm...C
Carroll Ps	4:10 pm...C	D'v Lm't.	9:15 pm...A

FREIGHT TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.

TRAINS GOING EAST.	TRAINS GOING WEST.
Stock....7:42 pm....A	Freight....9:05 am...A

A.—Daily. C.—Daily except Sunday.
F. L. MURRY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH	TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Passenger..11:01 a. m.	† Passenger .2:50 a. m.
Passenger...3:30 a. m.	Passenger...3:46 p. m.
LaSalle Ps...6:54 p. m.	LaSalle Ps...6:15 a. m.
Freight ....12:37 p. m.	Freight....10:00 a. m.

‡.* Daily. † Daily except Monday.
Others daily except Sunday.
ANNA C. MEAD, Tickt Agent.

WEATHER REPORT

For the week, commencing May 27, 1894

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Max.	Min.	Precp
Sun.	67	58	47	67	47	--
Mon.	48	69	52	71	34	.—
Tues.	55	65	51	69	46	.04
Wed.	43	57	49	62	39	—
Thurs.	50	66	54	69	40	.—
Fri.	60	81	56	82	42	—
Sat.	63	80	—	—	—	—

In the column "precipation" is given the number of inches or hundredths of an inch of rainfall.

A. O. CLARK, Observe

STERN BROS,
Opera House Block.

Ladies' Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

Another lot of those handsome, stylish and well-made Wrappers. Wrappers made of fine Seersucker Cloth at 89c; wrappers made of fine French Penang at $1.35; wrappers made of fine Challies, trimmed with silk Ribbons, at $1.98.

LADIES' WAISTS,

The newest things, the most desirable styles, the very lowest prices, you will find here. Ladies' fine percale waists, empire front, pleated back, at 50c; 75c is what you pay elsewhere for the same style; ladies' laundried percale and madrass cloth waists, soft front yoke back, at $1.00 and $1.25; ladies' French lawn waists embroidered ruffle, pleated back and front, at $1.00 $1.45 and $1.98.

Boy's Waists and Knee Pants!

Waists made of fine tennis flannel, at 25c; boy's percale waists at 35c. 45c and 50c; 50 pair boy's knee pants made of fine wool cassimere, at 50c a pair, well worth 75c.

SMITH & CRABTREE,
Successors to J. V. & J. E. Thomas.

Fire Insurance Agents,

Representing 21 Leading American and Foreign Companyies.
DO NOT FORGET that we are agents for the Travelers Insurance Co., the largest Accident Insurance Company in the world.
Give us a Call and get Insured.
Office Opposite City Council Rooms
DIXON, ILLINOIS.

BERRIES.

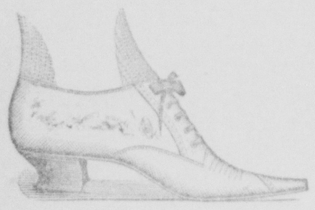
When you want Fresh Berries leave your order, for we are receiving them every day. We deliver to all parts of the city.

☞ COME IN and see our Beautiful Books and Albums that we are GIVING AWAY.

W. C. JONES,
No. 413 Depot Ave.

BARGAINS GIVEN!

For 10 days only at Haley & Drew's shoe store, 15 1st St.



We have placed a good shoe repairer in our store. Bring your work to us.

HALEY & DREW,
15 FIRST SREET.

CUT THIS OUT.

Sights and Scenes
: : of the World.

Cut this coupon out and keep it until three are accumulated, then send or bring them accompanied with

Ten Cents in Coin

to the cupon department of the EVENING TELEGRAPH, and secure one part of the elegant portfolio of photographs offered to all subscribers of this paper. Parts 1 to 15 now ready for delivery. Call and inspect this work. Twenty parts complets set; sixteen pages each part; 320 magnificent views, embracing the World of Nature and Art in complete series.

Name.....

Address.....

—E. W. and Carleton Mason of Fairbury and Pleasant Dale, Nebraska, are here on a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mason of Peoria avenue.

—A. Wollock, of the piano factory, received word from Chicago, that a bouncing boy was born to him last night. He hopes to move his family to Dixon in a few weeks.

—E. Fritz has left a white rat at the Ed. Malloy place for the amusement of patrons. The mate to this rodent is at home taking care of eleven little pink-eyed babies.

—Mrs. C. H. Furley's condition, at Prairieville, is not as favorable as it has been. Abcesses are forming on her broken limb, which are not only distressingly painful, but need constant attention.

—It is not generally known here that Mrs J. C. Denny was by a recent decision of a Chicago court granted a divorce from her husband and the privilege to assume her maiden name, Miss Jessie Lawrence.

—C. A. Lucas and a party of bicyclists went to Sterling on their wheels the other day. They made the distance down in less than an hour, and rode back in a little over twenty minutes; but they came on the cars.

—Those who make the art of house painting a study, say that the Charles P. Curran residence on West Third street, is now one of the most handsome in Dixon. It compares favorably with the R. L. Morton, C. H. Noble, Henry Simonson and C. A. Todd homes.

—Being the first Sunday in the month, evening prayer at St. Luke's will be largely musical. In addition to the regular chants the "Nicine" Creed will be sung, also the "Gloria in Exelsis" and the duet, "Lead, Kindly Light," will be repeated. All are cordially invited.

—Donald Grover, the young man who suffered the amputation of an arm Thursday, has recovered from the shock nicely. When taken from the doctors' office to his home, corner of Third street and Monroe avenue, he was able to walk from the carriage into the house.

—How completely the telephone enters into the use and habits of our business men was illustated this morning when Hon. L. W. Mitchell had occasion to call on George Loveland. On retiring Mr. Mitchell of course said "Good morning," to which Loveland replied, "Hullo!"

—Loveland & Stitteley yesterday sold the John Greer property, located corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, for $2150, cash. The sale was made to Francis Gallisath, a substantial citizen of Mendota, who has been attracted to our beautiful city and comes here with his family.

—There has been for more than a year two or three mud holes on the Grand Detour road, in this township, filled with water from springs hard by, that one is forced to plunge through with carriages, as it is impossible to drive by on either side. The places could be drained in half an hour's work with hoe and pick, and why the authorities do not attend to it is a m stery.

—F. A. Morgan died yesterday at his home, No. 613 Hennepin avenue and will be buried tomorrow; service at the house at 1:30 p. m. by Rev. Hector C. Leland. Mr. Morgan has been an invalid during the year that he had resided in Dixon and is therefore not well known. He was born in Brockfield, Mass., March 11, 1836 and has suffered some 18 months from paralysis. He leaves a wife and married daughter, Mrs. B. A. Dewey.

—The commencement exercises of the South Side class of '94 will take place at the Opera House Monday evening. Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago, will address the class on "The Spiritual Element in Education," and will also present the diplomas. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged to all alike, and tickets can be procured at Steel's book store or at the door. Presents should be sent to the homes of the graduates.

—Every car belonging to the Illinois Central system is to be painted a rich dark green with gold trimmings, and in the near future the old suit of yellow will be discarded for the more sombre but more lasting hue. The change has been made quickly; also because the new color is ecprincipally to obtain a more permanent color and one that will not soil so onomic, as it takes only half the amount to cover the surface that it did of the canary color.

—Money devoted for æsthetic enjoyment and cultivation, either for oneself or others, is money well expended. Those who are so fortunate as to be able to contribute to the enjoyment of others less favored with pecuniary means, whose lives are a struggle with the bare practicalities, should esteem it a privilege so to do, resting assured that they are thus not only adding to the sum total of human enjoyment, but are really in a degree making the world better. That happiness and goodness are intimately associated is undeniable, and that music contributes to the highest enjoyment of almost everyone is equally true. That the open air concerts by our excellent band are conducive to a refined and cultivated taste among our people, goes without saying; but the band, having been to great expense to attain its present efficiency and incurring continued expense to maintain its organization at its present standard, cannot reasonably be expected to give, without remuneration, time and effort to the gratification of a laudable desire on the part of our people for entertainment of a high grade. It is true that there are many calls upon the purses of our business men; but the money expended in rendering our city attractive to a cultivated class of people looking for a permanent home is not money wasted by any means. It brings its return in time, as has been abundantly proven in the past. Therefore, when our band boys approach our business men, we hope they will continue to be met in the same spirit with which they have hitherto been received. For the purpose of continuing through the Summer and Fall the Saturday evening concerts which have been in the past such a source of delight, a sum of at least $600 should be assured. Nearly half of this amount has already been pledged, and we hope that without difficulty the balance will be secured.

Death of Arthur Phillips.

Arthur Phillips, a well-known stock-raiser and farmer of Nelson township and a resident of Lee county since 1852, died this morning at eight o'clock, of heart disease, from which he had suffered for about eighteen months. Mr. Phillips was born in Warren county, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1822, of Virginian ancestry. He was married to Miss Louise Wingert at Winchester, Ohio. When they removed to this county they lived first in China township, where they improved a small farm, and subsequently moved to Nelson in 1865, where they have since resided. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—are still living. Mr. Phillips was highly regarded as an upright and conscientious citizen. The funeral will be held at the home of the family on Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., the services conducted by Rev. W. H. Hartman, assisted by Rev. Collins, of Sterling. The deceased will be buried at the Dunkard burial ground in Nachusa township.

City Council Meeting.

The mayor and aldermen were all present last evening, with the exception of N. P. McKenney and Nicholas Plein. The time from the calling of the meeting to order to eleven o'clock was devoted to the routine business and the discussion of a bill handed in against the city for repairs on the dam; the city owns one thousand inches of water power, and the matter promises to give much trouble, all of which we hope to explain more fully hereafter. Then the council was started on a long discussion of the electric railway by Ald. Anderson, chairman of the street committee, stating that the committee after thorough investigation of electric street railways would recommend that the franchise asked for be granted. In the discussion which followed, the council seemed willing to grant the right, but many amendments were proposed, so before the meeting adjourned it was proposed that an ordinance be drawn up covering the points agreed upon and presented at a special meeting next Monday evening to be passed upon. There is little doubt but that the franchise will be granted them and the matter settled. The T rail will be used; a double track across the bridge of strap or flat rail and the company made to pay half of the expenses of planking the brige. Elsewhere in the city the company will pave and keep in condition the roadway between the tracks and one foot on either side. J. S. Ticknor, of Rockford, president of the Rock River Electric Railway Company being present, was called upon and he stated that the council had taken just such action as he would have advised had he been that body. That if his company was allowed to construct the road, Dixon would be immeasurably benefited thereby, far more than the company would be for a number of years—until the city has grown to twice or three times its present size. The through line up Rock river would be worth more to Dixon than any one-half dozen factory plants that could be secured, and that without the through line his company could not afford to construct a street railway in Dixon.

Class Day Exercises.

The Class Day exercises of the Seniors of the South Side High School took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the new building, which was well filled with interested spectators. The class composed of six young ladies and three young gentlemen, took their seats at the appointed hour on the platform, while to the right and left were seated the juniors, numbering about twice as many. On a stand to the front stood vases of pink and yellow roses and syringa blossoms, while to the right and left were jars filled with the half-opened buds of water lilies.

The program, which was short, extending but just one hour, was opened by Miss Retta Slothower, who extended a welcome to the visitors present, in an address, brief, pointed and pretty. This was followed by a piano solo from Miss Edna Carpenter. The music was sweet but rather sad, and sounded somewhat like a regretful reminiscence of school days now over. The Class History, which traced the gradual growth and development of the class of '94, of which the reader, Miss Minnie Cahill, was the foundation, so to speak, was piquant and well put. The Class Sermon, by John Crabtree, was a pretty piece of quiet humor and pointed sarcasm from the text, "Do unto others as it suits your convenience." The Class Poem, on "Working Hours," was a pleasant jingle of rymes by Miss Della Randolph. Next was a vocal solo by Miss Nan Hunt, who has a very sweet voice, and gracefully responded to an encore. The Class Prophesy was a good imaginative forecast well delivered by Miss Edna Carpenter. The Senior Charge to the Juniors was a bright mingling of satirical advice and brilliant sallies of wit effectively discharged by Miss Annie Steel; and the Junior Reply by Warren Todd, was in kind, only more so; that is to say, less kind if possible. Both were exceedingly enjoyable, not only by the classes, but by all present. Miss Minnie Cahill then favored the audience with a vocal solo. Her voice is beautifully clear and musical and she sang with much feeling. She was loudly encored and pleasantly responded. A presentation to the Juniors was made with appropriate remarks by Fred Dana. It had been the intention to present the Junior class with a work on Chemistry, but at a late hour it was found necessary to change the program somewhat when it was discovered that the Juniors had forestalled possession of the book; so an A, B, C primmer, with a small slate and pencil with sponge was substituted, and the presentation was all the more funny. But the Juniors had their revenge in the presentation of a little woolly black toy dog, and each member felt thereafter an almost irresistable desire to make it bark an accompaniment to the class song which followed. Will Fry with due gravity exhibited the Class "Will," and was greeted with applause by the entire audience. Miss Slothower in thanking the congregation for their attention, made a graceful turn in her remarks to Professor Williamson, calling for a word from him. His reply was brief, and while not exactly a farewell, was expressive of his uninterruptedly pleasurable connection with the class which was the first to come into the high school and the last to leave it under his supervision. Though evidently taken by surprise, his words were felicitiously chosen to express his feelings. And then with an interchange of the best of feeling on all sides the school year on the South Side closed.

NORTH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

The North Side Class Day exercises were given in the evening, and as usual, long before the hour of opening, every foot of standing space, not only in high school room, but in the approaches thereto, was occupied. The crowd was dense. The class was an unusually large one, comprising five young gentlemen and the unlucky number of thirteen young ladies.

The exercises commenced promptly on time with a piano duett by Misses Gracia Rogers and Lula Brown. The School Chronicle, as read by Miss Clara Bunnell, was well conceived and well worked out. The Class History followed, read out of a pile of ponderous tomes by Carrie Spielman, with humorous illustrative crayon drawing by Miss Nellie Hoon. A piano solo was here interluded by Miss Lulu Brown and very well exected.

The Class Poem by Miss Elsie Weyburn, was above the average of school efforts in that direction—an easy flow of thought and language and well read. The Address to the Middle Class by Joe Carney and the Response by Miss Lida Johnson were mutually left-handedly complimentary, and the latter added strength and flavor to her remarks by the presentation of a huge bunch of green onions. When the applause had subsided Misses Gracia Rogers and Bessie Todd favored the audience with an instrumental duett.

The usual Class Prophesy was entitled Palmistry. A corner of the platform was extemporized into a gypsy camp. Miss Mamie Sickels, the princess of the tribe, was stirring the kettle containing the evening meal, which hung from a tripod. The class came on by twos and threes to have their fortunes told, and by the lines of their hands she foretold the future of each with many pithy personalities. Then presentations were made to the members of the class and their teacher, Miss Florence Raymond, Misses Minnie Heckman and Blanche Burright brought in a huge clothes-basket filled with a conglomerate collection of ridiculous articles, which with many a witty sally and well pointed joke were alternately presented by the young ladies named. With the singing of the Class Song in chorus the exercises were concluded. Many remained for a few minutes to inspect more closely the drawings of the class artist, which exhibited considerable talent.

—One week ago a German man by the name of Muncie arrived here from the old country and settled in Palmyra. The eight children were all sick with whooping cough and had been during the entire trip. One child died Thursday and was buried today.

Church Announcements.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

2nd Sunday after Trinity. At 10:45 a. m. the Litany celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Sunday school at 12. Evening Prayer at 5 with special musical features.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Hector C. Leland, Pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30. Sabbath School at 12 m. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

First mass at 8 a. m. High mass at 10:30, Catechism for the children at 2:30 p. m. Sunday evening at 7:30 vespers and benediction of the blessed sacrament.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Class at 9:30 a. m and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. O. H. Cessna, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30. Sunday School at 12. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. GOSPEL SERVICE.

Every young man in our city is cordially invited to attend the song and gospel service in the Lutheran church every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

9:45 a. m. Sunday school, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. church services, 6:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E.

GRACE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Corner of North Ottawa and Fellows St. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. K. L. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Amusement, Business and Local Items.

As I was called to Iowa and expect to go in a short time all parties contemplating putting in patent stone walks will please see or address J. W. Kelly, 72 East Second street soon as possible. 29tf

Mrs. Banks, Tailoress—Cleaning, bleaching, repairing and dyeing. Nachusa ave. 30tf

Carpet and rug weaving. 28t6
MRS. A. H. KIMES, 157 East Third St

Thomas Kahler, at the Nachusa House sample room, keeps choice brands of wine, whiskey, beer, ale and cigars. Orders promptly delivered. 19tf

Horses wanted for eastern market, will be at D. W. McKenney stable June 2, 3, 5 and 6. 26t&22t1

Clip out your coupons.

Go to Countryman's for cut flowers. 56tf

Have you tried Aldrich's ice cream? 97tf

Billy Kennedy keeps nothing but the best of wines and whiskies, also Milwaukee beer on draught. 78tf

Go to the Colorado restaurant for ice cream. All orders delivered. 97tf

PAST PREJUDICES PERISHING.

Every painter and property possessor should peruse for their own personal profit Tillson & Hayden's ad on first page. Last Saturday they sold 130 gallons of the the Sherwin-William's paint. 1t

Horse Owners.

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs and Splints permanently removed without blister, fire or abrasion of the skin. No cure, no pay. DAVID DAVIS,
28:6 At McKenney's Livery.

WANTED.

COMPETENT girl to do housework. Apply to Mrs. Emmitt, 113 East Fellows street. 30t1

At Charles Plein's place can be procured Anheuser-Busch, Milwaukee beer, Bass' ale on draught and in bottles, Old Oscar Pepper whiskey, Guckenheimer Rye, best brands of cigars and a great variety of choice foreign and domestic choice wines. Telephone No. 74. Goods delivered at residence. 64tf.

The Dixon Ice Co. will furnish ice this season for domestic uses at the same prices as last season, and to those who arrange now for the summer can deliver the same quality of Ice from a supply carried over. This ice is of a quality superior to any harvested here this season. Telephone 101, or leave orders with D. S. Horton, Tillson & Hayden, I. B. Countryman & Co. 73tf

Call at the Aurora saloon, 214 First street, every morning at nine o'clock for a nice warm lunch.
24tf GEO. SCHORR.

You will find all styles of buggies and surreys, and prices that will surprise you on road wagons at Paul G. Lord's. 15tf

I am prepared to deliver ice at the same cost that was so satisfactory last year. Orders left at the meat market, my old stand, will receive prompt attention.
65tf ALLEN WEIGLE

GOOD PASTURAGE

On the VanArman island. We are now ready to receive and care for stock on this splendid pasture. Cows ferried over in the morning and returned at night. Prices reasonable. Also black dirt for sale by the load, or delivered.
28tf ROSEBROOK & BOYER.

AT
A. K. McEWEN'S
can be found all the Newest and most Desirable Patterns of
SATINES!
PONGEES!
INDIA DIMITYS!
GINGHAMS!
Prices always the lowest for CASH.
Ask to See Our 6c Handkerchiefs.

Ice Cream Parlors
now open at restaurant; also Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco, at
TIM. DUFFY'S,
415 Depot Ave.

BRICK AND TILE!

We wish to say that we have as fine a stock of Brick and Tile as has ever been made in Dixon, and that we will meet anybody's prices. Also will make a fine grade of re-pressed brick soon.

DYSON & HAMILTON,
At Dixon Brick and Tile Yards.

WM. SMITH,
Has assumed control of the business formerly run by J. D. Derr, and is prepared to furnish
Ice Cream and Ices, Fine Cake,
Confectionery and Groceries.
RESTAURANT AND BOARDERS!
Cor. College Ave., and 1st St.

Charles H. Mulkins,
Painting and Paper Hanging.
Orders left at Tillson & Hayden's will receive prompt attention.

Insurance Agency of
A. S. HYDE & CO.,
Issuing Fire, Accident, Employer's Liability, Workmen's, Collective and Steam Boiler Policies.
Abstract of Title & Conveyancing
Rooms 2 and 3, Opera Block.

Just a Minute
of your time, please, to remind you of how well we can serve you in one particular. We have made a regular study of at least one subject, and the values we have to offer you on that account are just what you should make it your business to look into. Our special subject is

Children's Clothing.
Our line excels anything we have ever before shown and the prices will speak for themselves.
JAS. H. TODD & SON
160 Galena Ave

Hard Time Prices.

$ 45.00 Road Wagons for $35.00.
$ 80.00 Top Buggies for $65.00.
$100.00 Top Buggies for $75.00.
$125.00 Surries for $100.00.
$165.00 Surries for $140.00.
$ 65.00 Spring Wagons for $50.00.
$ 60.00 Farm Wagons for $45.00.
$ 20.00 Harness for $15.00.
$ 15.00 Harness for $11.00.

And other things in proportion. Be sure and see me before buying and save money.
L. D. PITCHER.

SPECIAL SPRING SUIT SALE!

FOR $10.00 PER SUIT.

Lot 5098. Blue Cheviott single-breasted Sack Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 5097. Black Cheviott single-breasted Sack Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 5106. Black Cheviott double-breasted Sack Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 4662. Fancy Light double-breasted Sack Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 4615. Blue Yacht Cloth Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 4749. Fancy Light Wale Suit @ only $10.00
Lot 4623. Fancy Light Cassimere Suit @ only $10.00

CUT OUT these Lot Numbers and come and see these splendid values.
14 First Street. S. ROSENTHAL & SON,

OH WHAT A DIFFERENCE
It makes when you buy goods.

Six dozen Clothes pins for 5 cents; Sprinklers 25c and upwards; Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Hosiery and Underwear, cheaper than anyone else. Come and see for yourself.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

THE TOP, No. 7 First St.

$125
BUYS A NICE TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE.

$100
Buys a two-seated Surrey.
Am determined to REDUCE my stock of two-seated work now.
C. J. ROSBROOK, Dixon, Illinois.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.
The nicest line of Ladies' Fine Shoes in the city just received at the lowest prices possible for cash; also Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
YOURS TO PLEASE,
J. H. YATES, No. 6, E. 1st St.

C. C. SMITH,
Successor to
SMITH & McKENNEY,
MACHINE SHOP!
House Heating, Plumbing, and Steam and Water Fitting.
Pumps and the Halliday Wind Mills.
AT THE WATER POWER,
Dixon, Illinois.

Good Luck Stares You In The Face!
And We Mean You.
Such mountains of Bargains as the Plymouth Clothing House offers for your patronage would require a man made of iron only to resist the temptations. We commence the month of June and continue for Thirty Days
The Greatest Slaughter Sale
of Clothing and Furnishing Goods that has it ever been your good fortune to attend; and we confidentially advise you that to be on hand as early as you can possibly be, means first choice, as the prices we shall quote on our stock of clothing during the month of June will not only wipe from the shelves and counters our immense loads of merchandise, but will gladden your hearts and be easy on your pocket books.
See circular enclosed in paper for further particulars.
The Plymouth Clothing House,
McBride Block, 22 First Street, Dixon, Ills.